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NAVAL OFFICERS NOT SORRY TO HEAR OF DESTRUCTION OF ALPHONSO XII

That Vessel Was in the Havana Harbor When the U. S. Battleship Maine Was Blown Up.

THE BIG SHIP ANCHORED AT THE SPANIARD'S BUOY

Men In Charge of the Queen Regent's Man of War Have Always Been Suspected.

OUR NAVAL VESSELS WILL NOW GO UPON A STILL HUNT

Navy Department Has Issued Orders to Watson to Proceed at Once Across the Atlantic and Squadron Will Soon Proceed With Sealed Orders.

Washington, July 7.—Communication between Washington and the fleet off Havana being more difficult than with the fleet off Santiago, possibly accounts for the failure up to this time to receive official confirmation of the newspaper report of the sinking off Mariel yesterda of the Spanish criuser Alphonso XII. While not a great or powerful ship, the Alphonso XII was a serviceable cruiser.

The naval officers would rather hear of her destruction than that of any vessel remaining in the Spanish navy. She occupied the berth of the Maine and when the latter entered Havana harbor it was the Alphonso's bouy that the Maine was moored to, while the cruiser moved her berth to the next station.

While it has never been established who planted the infernal machine which destroyed the Maine, the officers of the Alphonso XII never have been cleared of suspicion, for it is said that the only practicable means of planting the mine in the position where it must have lain, would have been through some agencies on the Alphonso XII.

The navy is preparing for a grand hunt throughout the West Indies. There are a number of Spanish war craft left scattered through coves on the Cuban coast, and lying in obscure little harbors.

These are to be hunted down and captured or destroyed, and the movement is to begin immediately.

Many of the little boats have been spotted already through the agency of the state department and the others will be located soon by the aid of the swift little torpedo boats and auxiliary craft.

It was with this object in view that the recently constructed torpedo boats Gwyn, Morris and others were ordered from the north to Florida waters.

The president called a council of war today to meet at the white house, the purpose being to review the situation and learn exactly what the present conditions are, and what changes, if any, should be made in the plans for the future conduct of the war. According to one of the members present, it was decided to abide by the plans already laid down, at least as to the general conduct of the campaign.

Confirmation seemed to have been given to this statement later in the day, when, after a conference with the members of the war board, Secretary Long announced to the waiting newspaper men that he had ordered Admiral Sampson to detach from his own command immediately the vessels to be embraced in Commodore Watson's eastern squadron and to direct the commodore to proceed on his mission.

The vessels of the squadron will not be the same as those originally selected, for the reason probably that the recent engagement with Cervera's squadron necessitated some changes. The new eastern squadron will consist of the battleships Iowa and Oregon, the protected cruiser Newark and the auxiliary cruisers, carrying side armor, Dixie, Yankee and Yosemite, the colliers Averanda, Caasius, Caesar, Leonidas and Justin and the supply boat Delmonico. The Iowa, Oregon and Newark are all in the south with Sampson. So is the Yosemite. The Dixie is at New York and the Yankee at Tompkinsville. The colliers are at Hampton Roads with the Delmonico.

The ships are to set sail as soon as they can coal and supply. The order provides that each ship shall make her way across the Atlantic to a marine rendezvous, which will be designated in sealed orders to prevent its exposure to the slightest possible danger from the enemy and the most that is known is that it will be at some point off the Spanish coast.

It probably will not be long after that before the American squadron will be in full pursuit of Camara with his remnant of the Spanish navy. Meanwhile the gathering of the American fleet off the Spanish ports is expected to have a sobering effect upon the inflamed people. The number of colliers accompanying the expedition is evident that a long cruise lies ahead and that our naval authorities propose to be caught in no such position as was Camara at Port Said—obliged to submit to a refusal of coaling privileges.

A telegram received at the state department this afternoon announced that Camara was still lying with his squadron at Suez, the southern and eastern entrance to the canal. The torpedo boats Osado, Proserpina and Audaz arrived today at Cadiz, their home port. Admiral Dewey has been notified of all these movements.

The very first care of the officials here will be for the wounded men, who are to be brought north as rapidly as their condition will permit. There was some idea of taking one of the big hotels at Fortress Monroe standing on the government reservation for the purpose of a hospital, but it is said to be the present plan to substitute a number of large tents which, when properly pitched and placed, are said to be hygienically better than inclosed structures for the treatment of wounds at this season of the year.

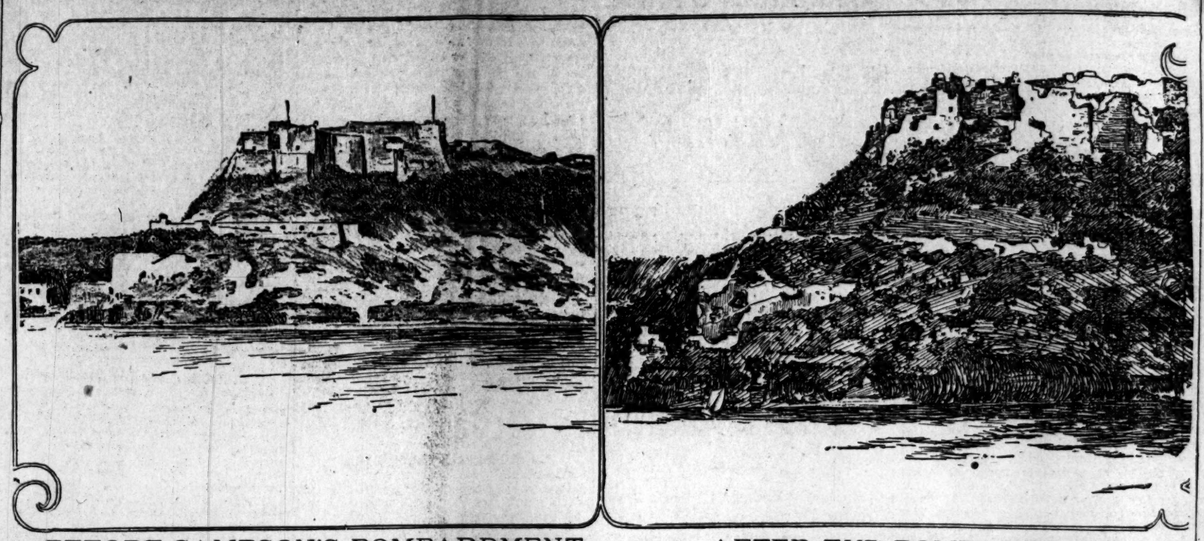
Meanwhile all is being done in the neighborhood of Santiago to alleviate the suffering at Santiago that conditions will permit. This afternoon came a telegram from General Shafter to the war department as follows:

"In the name of the sick and wounded officers and men under my command, I thank Mr. J. W. Mackay for the ice sent us."

Much of the difficulty experienced in supplying the troops on the battlefields still lies in the transportation department. General Shafter has reported that in spite of his appeals he has received as yet only one lighter, the Laura, and this is able under the best conditions to carry ashore supplies for only one day for the

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MORRO CASTLE, SANTIAGO'S STRONGEST DEFENSE.



BEFORE SAMPSON'S BOMBARDMENT — AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT

PRESIDENT SIGNS RESOLUTIONS ANNEXING REPUBLIC OF HAWAII

Washington, July 7.—The president signed the resolutions annexing Hawaii at 7 o'clock this evening. Minister Hatch, of Hawaii, had an extended conference today with Secretary Day on the consummation of the annexing of Hawaii to the United States. The Hawaiian authorities had taken steps to convey the good news at the earliest possible moment to Hawaii. Mr. Hatch sent extended official dispatches to the Hawaiian agent in San Francisco to be forwarded by the steamer sailing today.

It is the view of the Hawaiian authorities that Hawaii becomes a part of the United States on the moment the president attaches his signature to the resolution of congress. The annexation is said to be complete without any further action, here or in Hawaii. At the same time it is possible that the Hawaiian legislature may pass a resolution similar to the one passed by our congress. While it is said that this was not necessary, yet it will be a formality accomplished and remove every possible chance for quibble over the regularity of the procedure.

The Hawaiian senate unanimously ratified a treaty of annexation. This, in effect, was a tender of Hawaii to the United States. Now the United States accepts the tender by a joint resolution of congress signed by the president. The tender and acceptance complete the act. If, however, it is desired to have both branches of the Hawaiian legislature pass an act similar to that of the American congress, Mr. Thurston says this may be quickly accomplished. The session has just ended, but an extra session can be called at once.

It is said that the transmission of the republic to the United States can be accomplished without the slightest delay or friction.

For the present the existing civil organization will continue with President Dole as chief executive and this will run along until the five commissioners appointed by the president complete a system of organization and put it into effect.

It was by a ceremony of the simplest character that the resolution annexing the Hawaiian islands to the United States were enacted finally into a law. It occurred in the cabinet room of the executive room, and only six persons besides the president were present. At 6:40 o'clock Alonzo H. Stewart, assistant doorkeeper of the senate, arrived at the white house with the engrossed copy of the resolutions signed by the speaker ex-tempore and Vice President Hobart. George B. Cortelyou, assistant secretary to the president, receipted for the resolutions in the usual form and then notified the president that they had arrived.

A few minutes later a little group was gathered about the cabinet table to witness the completion of this important legislation. Those who comprised the group were Mrs. McKinley, Secretary Cortelyou, Mr. Stewart, Captain B. F. Montgomery, of the signal corps; Captain Charles Leffler, the president's confidential messenger, and George B. Frease, postmaster of Canton, the president's home city.

Precisely at 7 o'clock the president affixed to the resolution the words, which made them law:

"Approved, July 7, 1898, William McKinley."



LIEUTENANT HOBSON AND HIS COMPANIONS.

HERO HOBSON AND HIS COMPANIONS ARE WITH AMERICAN NAVY AGAIN

Spanish Lieutenant and Fourteen Privates Were Given for the Men Who Sunk the Merrimac.

WERE GIVEN A GRAND RECEPTION BY THE ARMY AND NAVY

None of the Men Just Released from the Spanish Prison Will Talk of Their Recent Experience Further Than To Say They Were Well Treated.

Off Juragua, July 6, via Kingston, July 7.—(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)—Assistant Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson, of the flagship New York, and the seven seamen who with him sailed the collier Merrimac into the channel of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba on June 3d, last, and sunk her there, were surrendered by the Spanish military authorities today in exchange for prisoners captured by the American forces.

Hobson and his men were escorted through the American lines by Captain Chadwick, of the New York, who was awaiting them.

Every step of their journey was marked by the wildest demonstration on the part of the American soldiers, who threw aside all sembiance of order, scrambled out of the intrenchments, knocked over tent guys and other camp paraphernalia in their eagerness to see the returning heroes, and sent up cheer after cheer for the men who had passed safely through the jaws of death to serve their country.

The same scenes of enthusiasm were repeated upon the arrival of the men at the hospital station, and at our base at Juragua. Hobson, who reached there in advance of his companions, was taken on board the New York immediately. The flagship's decks were lined with officers and men and as Hobson clambered up her side and stepped on board his vessel, the harbor rang with the shouts and cheers of his comrades, which were re-echoed by the crews of the dozen transports lying near by.

As Hobson and the men of the Merrimac approached the first line of intrenchments occupied by the Rough Riders, low murmurs ran from one end of the line of cowboys and eastern athletes to the other, and by the time the returning party reached them every man was on his feet, refusing to be restrained by the admonishing of the officers, cheering wildly and rushing over every obstacle that chanced to be in their way in their efforts to reach Hobson and his party and grasp them by the hand. The released prisoners were soon surrounded and compelled to stop to receive the greetings, congratulations and vigorous, heartfelt handshaking of men they had never seen before. Sunburned cavalrymen who had spent their lives in the saddle on the plains of Arizona, New Mexico or other western states or territories and who did not know the difference between a ship's maintop, bilge or keel, threw their arms around the sailor boys and literally dragged them over the intrenchments, all the time sending out yells that under other circumstances would have struck terror to hearts oven as gallant as those of the Merrimac heroes. No mountain fastness of the west ever resounded with shouts from an Indian war dance that equaled the wild outbreak of American spirit that occurred at this meeting of the sailors who did their duty, with every Spanish gun in the harbor trained upon them, and the hardy men who, from the day of their arrival on the island of Cuba, have fought their way over the bodies of their own dead and wounded to the very gates of the city that they will gladly storm when ordered to do so.

Are All Given New Uniforms.

The escort had brought a change of clothing, including new uniforms, for Hobson and his men, and the latter were given a short respite while they changed their apparel. Hobson was also given a horse to ride over the trail to Juragua and his men were placed in an army ambulance.

Before leaving for the seacoast Hobson was taken to General Shafter's headquarters and warmly greeted by the commanding general.

The correspondent of the Associated Press asked Hobson for an interview and statement as to his experiences on the memorable night when he took the collier Merrimac into Santiago harbor. He declined to say anything with regard to the Merrimac on the ground that he intended to submit a complete report to Admiral Sampson on the subject and that it would be outside the line of his duty to say anything about the sinking of the Merrimac until after he had made such report, or at least had had an opportunity to consult the admiral.

He could not be induced to say anything on this subject, but with regard to his experiences as a prisoner of war in Santiago, he said:

"During the first four days we were prisoners of war we were confined in Morro castle, and I can assure you these were extremely uncomfortable and disagreeable days. The Spaniards did not exactly ill-treat us, but it took them some time to recover from the shock caused by what most of them considered our Yankee impudence in trying to block their harbor.

"As a rule, the officers and men who came in contact with us were gruff in speech and sullen in manner. There were many threatening glances shot in our direction. For Admiral Cervera I have nothing but the highest admiration.

"His act in informing Admiral Sampson of our safety I regard as that of a kind-hearted, generous man and chivalrous officer. I expressed to him my sincere

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QUEEN REGENT AT CABINET MEETING

Spain's Ruler Presides Over a Session of Her Ministers.

PEACE IS NOT NOW PROBABLE

Madrid Papers Say Spanish Coasts Are Quite Safe.

INTERNATIONAL TROUBLE SUGGESTED

Rumor Is Prevalent in Madrid That the Bombardment of Santiago Has Been Resumed and That the Fight Is Now on Again.

Madrid, July 7, 6 p. m.—A cabinet meeting lasting three hours and presided over by the queen regent was held this afternoon and another meeting of the ministers at which Premier Sagasta will preside, will be held tonight.

The newspapers here say they foresee international complications if the Americans should bombard the Spanish coasts.

A minister, after the cabinet meeting today, declared that if Admiral Cervera had succeeded in escaping the Spaniards would have sued for peace. But he added, in view of the destruction of the Spanish fleet the war must be continued, lest Spain be accused of cowardice.

Dispatches here from official sources at Havana announce that there is an enthusiastic desire to continue the war.

A rumor is current here that bombardment of Santiago de Cuba has commenced. The Spanish batteries are said to be replying vigorously.

The dispatches announcing the destruction of the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes at the entrance of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba are not believed here, on the ground that the Reina Mercedes was nothing more than a hulk and that it was impossible to navigate her. It is claimed here that the Spaniards must have sunk the Reina Mercedes themselves in order to blockade the entrance of the harbor.

HAS SANTIAGO DE CUBA FALLEN

Rumor Current in New York That the Spaniards Have Capitulated.

New York, July 8.—(Special.)—A statement is current here this morning that Santiago is now in possession of the American forces, but it lacks confirmation. The statement came by way of Cape Haytien, and has it that the Spanish commander capitulated late yesterday afternoon.

THE SURVIVORS START HOME.

Ship Which Collided with the Steamer Is Yet at Halifax.

Halifax, N. S., July 7.—All the survivors of the Bourgogne disaster has departed for New York. The entire company, with the exception of Mr. and Mrs. La Casse, left by steamer to Boston. The two mentioned left by train today.

The big ship Cromartyshire, which is at anchor in the stream, is the center of interest. Hundreds of boats loaded with people surround the ship. Many of them are content with viewing the damaged ship from the outside, but many of the curious ones go on board and inspect the inside.

No claim for salvage has yet been made on behalf of the Allen Liner Grecian, as there is no possibility of the damaged vessel leaving the port for some days yet.

Agent Gives the Losses.

New York, July 7.—A telegram was received at the French line office today stating that the survivors of La Bourgogne would arrive at Boston by boat at 7 o'clock Friday morning. They will probably come on to New York by rail. One of the agents of the line will go to Boston today.

Acting General Manager Paul Faguet gave out today the following list of the lost:

First cabin 88, second cabin 113, steerage 246, officers and crew 118. Total 565.

A telegram was received from Halifax last night by M. Faguet from S. Cunard & Co., which stated that the wreckage on board La Bourgogne proved to be such an obstruction that the passengers and crew were unable to reach the starboard lifeboats.

There was, therefore, a great rush to the port boats. The crew endeavored to launch those, but owing to the vessel's heavy list to port it was impossible to do so. The telegram stated that so far as could be ascertained in Halifax the officers and crew did their duty nobly. Most of the sailors who were saved were picked up in the water and not taken from the lifeboats.

This dispatch contradicted those which came from unofficial sources. Mr. Faguet had another telegram stating that lifeboat No. 2 was taken possession of by some of the foreigners, presumably sailors who were in the steerage. It is presumed that if any violence was shown toward struggling passengers by any one it was by these sailors and not by members of the crew of La Bourgogne.

PLACING CANNON BEFORE MANILA

Spaniards Are Strongly Intrenched Just Outside the City.

THE INSURGENTS HOLD SWAY

Sixty Heavy Guns Are Being Planted Near the Besieged City.

FIRE COACHERS DRAW SPANISH FIRE

General Monet Reaches the Philippine Capital with Captain General Augusti's Family After a Very Rough Experience.

Manila, June 30, via Hong Kong, July 7.—(Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.) There is no material change in the aspect of affairs here. The Spaniards are strongly posted about the outskirts of the town and also along the whole length of the conduit of the waterworks, eight miles inland. It is believed the Spaniards only hold the waterworks on sufferance, because the insurgents' pickets hold sway everywhere and could easily raid and wreck the conduit. But the insurgents are getting anxious to conciliate the neutrals and therefore refrain from causing horrible privation.

The insurgents have never employed cannon before Manila, but they are now bringing up sixty guns with the intention of making a simultaneous rush upon the Spanish intrenchments at Santa Mesa, Santa Ana and Malate, thus rendering the other positions of the Spaniards untenable, and by a single coup drive the Spaniards inside the citadel with a minimum of destruction to non-combatants and property. It is expected that it will take a week to bring the guns along, as they have to make detours throuh a difficult part of the country and it is not desirable to hurry.

The American troops are expected here momentarily, and then, probably, there will be a quick finish of the war.

Insurgents in Good Spirits.

The insurgents in the large camps at Malabon, Caloocan, Francisco, Marquina, San Pedro and Paranaquae are in excellent spirits and perfectly orderly. They are delighted with a successful ruse which they recently adopted to draw the Spanish fire. This method is by firing crackers in the woods near the Spanish position. The explosions of the crackers resemble the rattle of musketry and causes the Spaniards to open fire and waste their ammunition.

The insurgents allege that they had only one rifle at the capture of Caloocan, and they say they simply surrounded Guliguiguin at night and fired crackers and a few rifles, while their main force crept close to the enemy with machetes. The Spaniards, the insurgents add, squandered their ammunition and then bolted.

General Monet, the Spanish commander at Macaba, has escaped, bringing with him the family of Captain General Augusti from Macaba, where the captain general sent them when the American fleet arrived here, believing that the natives of that part of the country were loyal.

Monet Had Terrible Voyage.

General Monet had a terrible voyage. He ran the gantlet of the insurgents along the river, and when challenged replied by pretending to be an insurgent boat convoying prisoners to Cavite. He was frequently ordered to stop, refused to do so, was fired on by sentries, was chased and finally reached the open sea in a squall. His party was starving and nearly perished.

The Spanish general alleged that he left his troops in a strong position, but that he wants re-enforcements.

A river steamer from Bulacan today ran the blockade, bringing 600 refugees, women and children.

The Spaniards are employing gangs of natives, armed with axes and machetes, to destroy the woods in the outskirts of Manila, under Spanish overseers, with horsewhips.

The authorities have declined to accept the suggestion to declare Binondo in a neutral zone and the inhabitants of that place must defend their lives or sacrifice everything. It is hinted privately that it might be required to destroy the town for the sake of the citadel. The troops are properly provisioned now and the distances between the variqus bodies are shorter.

GIVE GOVERNMENT A WARSHIP.

German-Americans Are Called Upon to Show Their Patriotism.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 7.—The Hon. Albert Lieber, of this city, has issued an appeal to the German-Americans of the United States to present the government with a modern up-to-date naval vessel, to be named the "Teutonic."

Chicago, New York, Indianapolis, Milwaukee and St. Louis are named as suitable points to organize this patriotic work.

HAWAIIANS ENTERTAIN TROOPS

American Soldiers Are Fed by the Mid-Pacific Islanders.

Honolulu, June 29, via San Francisco, July 7.—The steamship China, of the Manila transport fleet, reached this port from San Francisco on the morning of the 23d, one day ahead of the other vessels of the fleet. The China steamed ahead of the Zealandia, Colon and Senator, in order to load coal and clear the wharf before the other vessels arrived.

The big ship received a warm welcome from the people here. At 9 o'clock the soldiers were allowed to go ashore. At 2 o'clock they were provided with a feast on the executive grounds. This function was carried out precisely on the lines of the one of the first expedition. At 6:30 o'clock of the same day the Zealandia, Colon and Senator were sighted.

The men were landed the next day and were entertained by the citizens of Honolulu.

The expedition sailed for Manila on the 24th.

Sergeant George Geddes, company C, First Nebraska infantry, died at sea aboard the transport Senator, June 21st, of cerebro-meningitis. He was buried at sea the same day with military honors. C. H. Fisk, a member of company D, Nebraska volunteers, died here on the 25th. A combination of typhoid fever and measles was the cause of death. The funeral took place from the Central Union church and was attended by the best people in the city. The United States steamship Monterey and the collier Brutus arrived from San Diego on the 24th instant. They left the latter port on the 11th. On the way the Monterey experienced a heavy northwest swell nearly all the way. She ran under her own steam until the 19th, when the Brutus took her in tow. The tow line parted that night, but was picked up again the following morning. The Monterey reached port with about 200 tons of coal in her bunkers. Her officers are high in their praise of her sea behavior and declare that contrary to the expectations the quarters of both officers and men were kept thoroughly dry.

The Monterey recoaled here and was ready for sea yesterday. The departure was delayed by the Brutus, whose engines required overhauling. Both vessels left for Manila today.

Previous to his departure the captain of the Brutus purchased several surf boats and engaged a number of Hawaiians to man them. The boats will be used at sea when necessary to transfer coal to the Monterey.

Queen Liliuokalani will return to Honolulu. In letters received here by the Belgic she stated that she expected to come by the Alameda, due here July 20th. Her residence is being put in order. Her coming at this time is said to have no significance in connection with annexation matters, as her plans to return were formed several months ago.

APPLAUSE CAUSED BY SCHLEY'S NAME

His Friends in the House Show Their Attitude Plainly.

BERRY LEADS THE FIGHT

Kentucklan Succeeds In Having His Resolution Fully Read.

NOTHING MORE WAS ACCOMPLISHED

Congressman Declares He Could Never Hope To Get as Close to the Question Under Consideration as Schley Did to Cervera.

Washington, July 7.—The day in the house was given to the consideration of measures by unanimous consent. Few of importance were passed. A resolution providing for final adjournment at 2 o'clock tomorrow was agreed to, and then there was a clamor characteristic of the closing days of a session, members in large numbers being almost constantly on their feet appealing for recognition and consideration of their local measures.

Mr. Berry, democrat, of Kentucky, secured the reading of his resolution, thanking Commodore Schley and the officers and men under him for the victory over Cervera.

"I desire," began Mr. Berry, "to say a word about the resolution to properly recognize Commodore Schley——"

"I make the point that the gentleman is not confining himself to the bill," quickly interrupted Mr. Ray, while the house applauded freely the commodore's name.

After much delay Mr. Berry secured the privilege to proceed in order.

"I will say," began Mr. Berry, "that I will keep pretty close to the bill, but I do not expect to keep as close as was Commodore Schley to the Spanish fleet when he was destroying it off Santiago."

Mr. Ray again made the point of order, and Mr. Berry finally resumed his seat, and consideration of pension bills proceeded.

Thanking Schley and His Men.

Mr. Berry finally secured the reading of his resolution thanking Commodore Schley and the officers and men under him for the victory over Cervera.

The senate resolution extending thanks and directing the giving of medals to Lieutenant F. H. Newcomb and the officers and men of the Hudson in the fight at Cardenas and directing the retirement upon full pay of Captain Daniel D. Hodgson, of the McCulloch, in the Manila battle, were laid before the house.

Mr. Hepburn asked consent for its consideration, but Mr. Berry, democrat, of Kentucky, objected unless the Schley resolutions should be taken up with them. This condition was not conceded and the senate resolutions went over.

Senate amendments to a large number of bills of minor importance were concurred in and many pension bills were disposed of. The house accepted the senate provision for an appropriation of $200,000 to pay the cost of transportation of dead American seamen and soldiers to their homes for interment in the discretion of the war department.

The bill to incorporate the International American bank was called up, but by unanimous consent it went over to the first Wednesday after congress shall meet in December.

By the adoption of a resolution, Mr. Payne, republican, of New York, was formally elected speaker pro tem. of the house.

Mr. Dalzell, republican, of Pennsylvania, explained that many enrolled bills were awaiting the signature of the speaker for transmission to the senate and president and in ignorance of the exact movements of Speaker Reed, who was absent from the city, it was well for the house to elect a speaker who could sign the enrolled bills.

At 4:59 o'clock p. m. the house adjourned.

Chinese Rebels Victorious.

Hong Kong, July 7.—News has been received here from Canton of serious disturbance at Young Shien and Luk Chuan, in the province of Kwang Si. The rebels are said to be victorious everywhere and to be advancing on Woo Chow. The British consul and commissioner of customs at Woo Chow has telegraphed for gunboats.

Socialist Charged with High Treason.

Buda Pesth, July 7.—Three socialist workmen have been arrested here charged with high treason. One of them has confessed that he took part in a conspiracy to attempt the life of Emperor Francis Joseph by the use of dynamite during his expected visit to this city.

Long Makes Specific Denial.

Washington, July 7.—Secretary Long specifically and emphatically denied the accuracy of reports of friction between the army and the navy.

Titus Defeats Vernier.

Philadelphia, July 7.—Fred J. Titus defeated J. K. Vernier in a fifteen-mile paced race. Time, 25:27.

ROSEBERY ADVOCATES ALLIANCE

Better Anglo-American Understanding Is Warmly Urged.

London, July 7.—The earl of Rosebery, presiding at a lecture given at the Colonial institute tonight on "The English-speaking Brotherhood," warmly advocated an Anglo-American understanding, which would be fraught, he said, with the best destinies for mankind.

"We must be prepared," said Lord Rosebery, "to hold our own, though not necessarily by war, in the great struggle for the division of the world, which seems descending. Naturally we look upon the United States as seeking interests and having sympathies that coincide with our own, but it is unnecessary to draw a formal bond of alliance."

His whole address was devoted to the Anglo-American question. He reviewed the historical relations between the two countries, and said he thought the independence of the United States had been good for both nations, as both were stronger now than they would have been if the connection had not been broken. Had it remained unbroken, there was no doubt, in his mind, Great Britain would not have troubled to acquire the world-wide colonies she now possessed.

"But we must recognize," he declared, "that we cannot rely too much on the friendship of some European states upon which we formerly reckoned, and we must, therefore, be prepared to hold our own."

Will Be Dishonorably Discharged.

Tampa, Fla., July 7.—William Carter, who accidentally caused the death of Jerome Ostercamp, both of the Fifth Maryland regiment, has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment at Fort Thomas and the forfeiture of all pay due him, together with a dishonorable discharge. He will leave tomorrow.

William Williams, a colored sergeant of troop M, Ninth cavalry, died today of typhoid fever.

Two Red Cross nurses have been detailed to care for the sick soldiers on Picnic island who are suffering from typhoid fever.

The large party of the Red Cross nurses left tonight for Key West.

CERVERA SENDS A REPORT TO BLANCO

Defeated Admiral Informs Marshal That Orders Were Obeyed.

SAYS COMBAT WAS UNEQUAL

Tells of Destruction of His Fleet and Declares He Is Depressed.

DID NOT WANT TO MAKE THE DASH

Sagasta Cabinet Consulted with Blanco and Cervera by Cable and Then Intructions Wees Given the Admiral to Make Attempt to Escape.

Washington, July 7.—The war department has received the report of Admiral Cervera to General Blanco on the navel fight, so disastrous to the Spanish cause off Santiago. It is as follows:

"To the General in Chief, Havana—In compliance with your orders, I went out yesterday from Santiago de Cuba with all the squadron, and after an unequaled combat against forces more than triple mine, had all my squadron destroyed by fire, Teresa, Oquendo and Vizcaya beached and the Colon fleeing. I accordingly informed the Americans and went ashore and gave myself up. The torpedo chasers foundered. I do not know how many people were lost, but it will surely reach 600 dead and wounded. The living are prisoners of the Americans. The conduct of the crew rose to a height that won the applause of the enemy. Engineer of Vizcaya surrendered his vessel. His crew are very grateful for kindness with which they are treated. Among the dead is Villamil, and I believe Lasaga (spelling uncertain), and among the wounded Concas and Eulate. We have lost all, and are necessarily depressed.

"CERVERA."

Says He will Go to His Doom.

New York, July 7.—A dispatch to The World from Madrid says that when the Madrid government heard of the results of the battle before Santiago July 1st, it cabled to General Linares, General Blanco and Admiral Cervera for the real state of affairs.

Then immediately on ascertaining that reenforcements could not possibly arrive in time to retrieve the Spanish fortunes of war on land or save Santiago and the fleet the government cabled Saturday asking the advice of Admiral Cervera.

He demanded carte blanche to follow his judgment and to destroy his vessels in the bay of Santiago rather than let them fall into the hands of the enemy.

The council ministers thereupon instructed the ministers of marine and of war to cable Admiral Cervera to make a sortie at any cost, even at the risk of destruction of his fleet, because it was necessary to prevent a disaster in the bay of Santiago for political and dynastic reasons.

Admiral Cervera cabled in reply:

"I will obey and go to my doom Sunday morning."

When the news of the sortie of the fleet reached Madrid the minister of foreign affairs told several of the ministers that the government had ordered Cervera to go out.

Sick You may not be, But are you **Well**

If you are tired in the morning, can't get rested, feel drowsy and dull, or if your appetite is poor, and pimples come out on your face, you are not well. In this condition you need to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which will purify and enrich your blood, give you an appetite, tone your stomach, and give you wonderful vigor and vitality. No other medicine has such a record of cures as Hood's Sarsaparilla, which promptly overcomes all blood diseases.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

ADMIRAL VILLAMIL DIES OF WOUNDS HE RECEIVED IN SUNDAY'S BATTLE

Madrid, July 7.—The cabinet is of the opinion that the fleet of Admiral Camara should continue its voyage to the Philippine islands.

The government has received a telegram from Admiral Cervera announcing



the death of Admiral Villamil, who was in command of the Spanish torpedo boat squadron at Santiago de Cuba, and the suicide of Captain Lazaga, the commander of the Infanta Maria Teresa.

A Spanish cabinet minister is quoted in an interview as saying that the present government of Spain will devote itself solely to the defense of the Spanish coasts and that if negotiations for peace must be opened they will have to be conducted by another government.

WILL SPAIN SUE FOR PEACE?

Unofficial Advices Have Reached President McKinley to That Effect.

Washington, July 7.—Unofficial advices to the administration from sources heretofore accurate, say Spain will sue for peace this week.

At the same time no such suggestion from Spain direct or indirect has been received here. The government will listen if approached in a proper spirit.

REINA MERCEDES WAS THE LAST

Texas and Massachusetts Put Shells Through Spanish Ship.

Washington, July 7.—Admiral Sampson has telegraphed the navy department as follows from his flagship New York, off Santiago, dated yesterday:

About midnight last night the Reina Mercedes was seen by the Massachusetts, which vessel had a search light on the channel, coming out of the Santiago harbor. The Texas and Massachusetts opened fire and the Spanish vessel was sunk opposite Estrella cove. I am inclined to think it was their intention to sink her in the channel and thus blockade the harbor entrance. If so, this plan was defeated by the fire of the ships, as she lies on the edge of the shore.

SPANISH OFFICERS DESERTING.

Epaulette Wearers Come Into Shafter's Camp at Santiago.

Washington, July 7.—Advices received here this morning from General Shafter announce that a number of high Spanish officers are deserting across the lines at Santiago into the American camp.

This act is regarded as highly significant of an early surrender.

HERO HOBSON WITH THE NAVY AGAIN

Continued from First Page.

thanks and the thanks of my men, for taking this means of relieving the anxiety of our shipmates and our friends at home. He repeatedly spoke to me of his admiration of what he called one of the most daring acts in naval history, though I am sure we were entitled to the commendation we received, for there were hundreds of other men on our ships who would have been glad to undertake to do the same thing.

"While we were in Morro castle we were naval prisoners, but at the end of four days we were transferred to the jurisdiction of the army, and were removed to the Reina Mercedes hospital on the outskirts of Santiago, where we remained until today. We knew but little of what was going on in the city, though, of course, we could always tell when our fleet was bombarding the shore batteries, and we could easily distinguish the terrific explosions, caused by the Vesuvius throwing dynamite shells. Several times at night we would also become fearfully aware that the land batteries were fighting outside the city. Last Friday and Saturday it would be difficult to explain how anxious we were for the success of our side during the engagement. The little information the Spaniards would give us could not be relied upon.

"One thing I found out in the hospital was that a large number of Spanish officers were wounded in last Friday's fight, for many were brought to the hospital to be treated. Numbers of badly aimed bullets came into the hospital windows on Friday, but I do not believe anyone was injured by them.

"Our quarters there were very clean and comfortable, and the food was fairly good.

"In fact, I have no reason to complain of our treatment as prisoners of war. The prejudice which the Spaniards showed against us during the first few days soon wore away. We conducted ourselves properly and simply forced them to treat us well.

"We knew nothing about the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet until told by our own people today. Of course, our confinement became very irksome, and I cannot tell you how great was the relief we felt to be free again. I cannot express my gratitude to our soldiers who gave us such a welcome when we came into the lines. All of us are in excellent health, and are glad to get back to our posts again and see the war through to the end."

Hobson proved himself to be as good a horseman as he is a sailor. The twelve-mile gallop from the front to Juragua was made very quickly, though owing to the delay in reaching General Sabarter's headquarters, it was dusk before he arrived on the beach and took the boat to the flagship.

Hobson had little to say in regard to his experiences except that he and his companions had been well treated by the Spaniards and that they were all in excellent health.

The Spanish authorities consented this morning to exchange Hobson and his men and a truce was established for that purpose. The place selected for the exchange was under a tree between the American and Spanish lines, two-thirds of a mile beyond the intrenchments occupied by Colonel Wood's Rough Riders, near General Wheeler's headquarters and in the center of the American line.

The American prisoners left the Reina Mercedes hospital, at the outskirts of Santiago, where they had been confined, at 2:45 o'clock this afternoon, in charge of Major Irles, a Spanish staff officer who speaks English perfectly. The prisoners were conducted to the meeting place on foot, but were not blindfolded. Colonel John Jacob Astor and Lieutenant Miley, accompanied by Interpreter Maestro, were in charge of the Spanish prisoners. These consisted of Lieutenants Amelio Volez and Aurelius, a German belonging to the Twenty-ninth regular infantry, who were captured at El Caney on Friday last, and Lieutenant Adolfo Aries, of the first provisional regiment of Barcelona, one of the most aristocratic organizations of the Spanish army, and fourteen non-commissioned officers and privates.

Courtesy Marked the Meeting.

Lieutenant Aries and a number of the men were wounded in the fight at El Caney. The Spanish prisoners were taken through the American lines mounted and blindfolded. The meeting between Colonel Astor and Major Irles was extremely courteous, but very formal, and no attempt was made by either of them to discuss anything but the matter in hand.

Major Irles was given his choice of three Spanish lieutenants in exchange for Hobson and was also informed that he could have all of the fourteen men in exchange for the American sailors. The Spanish officer selected Lieutenant Aries and the other Spanish officers were conducted back to Juragua.

It was then not later than 4 o'clock and just as everything was finished and the two parties were separating, Major Irles turned and said, courteously enough, but in a tone which indicated considerable defiance, giving his hearers the impression that he desired hostilities to be renewed at once:

"Our understanding is, gentlemen, that this truce comes to an end at 5 o'clock."

Colonel Astor looked at his watch, bowed to the Spanish officer without making a reply and then started back slowly to the American lines with Hobson and his companions following.

The meeting of the two parties and the exchange of prisoners had taken place in full view of both the American and Spanish soldiers, who were intrenched near the meeting place, and the keenest interest was taken in the episode.

The men whose return to their comrades has been secured by the negotiations detailed above are:

Richmond P. Hobson, lieutenant United States navy.
Osborne Deignan, coxswain.
George F. Phillips, machinist.
John Kelley, water tender.
George Charette, a gunner's mate.
Daniel Montague, seaman.
J. C. Murphy, coxswain.
Randolph Clausen, coxswain.

COMMODORE WATSON ORDERED TO MOVE AGAINST SPAIN AT ONCE

Washington, July 7.—Secretary Long has cabled Admiral Sampson ordering him to detach immediately Commodore Watson's squadron and directing the latter to proceed at once upon his mission to attack the coast of Spain.

The vessels will be the Iowa, Oregon, Newark and three cruisers besides coal ships.

OFFICERS NOT SORRY OF THE DESTRUCTION

Continued from First Page.

army, from the transports lying far out at sea. What might happen in the event of bad weather can be conjectured.

The necessary orders were given during the day to start the Philadelphia for Hawaii, carrying Admiral Miller with a notice of the action of the United States government and direction to United States Consul Sewell to take formal possession in the name of the United States. The Philadelphia is selected because she is the best United States warship available for the purpose on the Pacific coast. The Hawaiian legation here has taken steps meanwhile to get the earliest news from Honolulu through telegrams to their consul at San Francisco, who will dispatch them on the Coptic today.

Major General Nelson A Miles, commanding the army, accompanied by the entire staff at army headquarters, left tonight for Charleston, S. C., where the party will embark for Santiago. They left over the Southern railway at 10:30 p. m. The party consists of General Miles, General J. G. Gilmore, adjutant general of staff; General Roy Stone, Colonel C. R. Greenleaf, surgeon; Lieutenant Colonels J. W. Clous, W. S. Mears and W. S. Roman, Major John T. Black and Captain H. H. Whitney.

At the same time Lieutenant Colonel Michler and a large staff of headquarters' clerks who have been in Tampa will come north to Charleston and join the party. The start will be made from Charleston on the first steamer after the general and his staff arrives. This may be either the Yale or Columbia, which are taking on troops there. If the troops are ready to start before the party arrive they will go on and the general will follow on the Resolute or one of the other steamers to sail after the Yale and Columbia. It is expected that the party will be at Santiago the early part of next week.

Miles Will Not Take Command.

On the eve of his departure General Miles expressed satisfaction on starting to join the troops. He spoke of the sacrifices and hardships they had passed through recently and of those yet to come. It has operated severely against the general officers and General Miles feels that he, too, is not entirely invulnerable in a country of heat, swamp and disease. But he has a strong physique, his muscles are as hard as iron and he goes expecting to stand a good deal of knock-about service. General Miles himself has no other purpose in going to Santiago than to look over the military situation and to strengthen the hand of Shafter. There is no intention on his part to take in any manner from the glory that Shafter has won or may win in this campaign. He will not relieve General Shafter of his command unless the latter's physical condition is such as to demand some such action.

The war department admitted for the first time today that two expeditions, one on the Florida, another on the Fanita, had successfully proceeded from Florida ports to points in central and western Cuba, where large quantities of arms and supplies were landed for General Gomez's command. This is the first time that arms have got to Gomez and his men in the western sections, as the first expeditions were for General Garcia and his men around Santiago. The Florida and Fanita left some time ago, but their movements were guarded with the greatest care in order that a premature publication might not jeopardize those on board as well as the safety of the guns. The time of the danger is now passed, however, and the full stock of guns, ammunition and supplies is in the hands of General Gomez's troops.

On this point Secretary Long today expressed himself as follows:

"There is not the slightest foundation for the suggestion of anything but the best feeling between the army and navy. Each rejoices in the splendid heroism and success of the other. They are ready to co-operate for the honor of the flag at any time any anywhere. As to the two departments, the war department is always ready to help the navy department if it should need anything, and the navy department has been very glad to aid the war department by the loan of its best scouting vessels for transports, and in every other way."

AGUINALDO PROCLAIMS HIMSELF PRESIDENT

Washington, July 7.—The navy department has received the following cablegram from Admiral Dewey:

"Cavite, July 4, via Hong Kong, July 7.—United States troops have landed and are housed at Cavite, Luzon island. Insurgents still active. Aguinaldo proclaimed himself president of the revolutionary republic on July 1st."

NAVAL RESERVES HAVE HARD TIME

Commodore Erben Says Receiving Ships Are Overcrowded.

NO ROOM FOR GEORGIANS

Or Reserves of Any Other State at the Present Time.

HAMILTON WILL BE CONFIRMED

As Postmaster at Rome—No Fight Will Be Made Against It—Discharge of Minors from the Army—Georgians Released from Prison

Washington, July 7.—(Special.)—Georgia's naval militia seems to have a hard time getting into active service. For some time the officers in command have been trying to find places for their men who have been anxious to enlist, but at every turn they have met with disappointment. Congressman Brantley, who has been active in behalf of the boys of Brunswick and Savannah, has just received a report from Commodore Erben, to whom his requests were submitted, in which the commodore states that owing to the overcrowded condition of receiving ships and stations it is impossible to muster in the Georgia militia. In view of this it will be difficult to hold the naval militia together.

Lieutenant Commander Akin, the ranking officer, reports that some have already gone into the army and that unless soon mustered into the service where they belong many others will follow.

Halloway in Great Luck.

Judge Adamson secured this morning the pardon of Halloway, the Carroll county young man who was a few days ago sentenced to nine months' imprisonment here for carrying concealed weapons. The Georgian had pistol and knucks on him. Judge Kimball, who sentenced him, is very extreme on the subject of pistol-toting and when he learned an effort was being made to secure Halloway's pardon, sent a letter of protest, but Judge Adamson took the matter direct to the attorney general and today secured Halloway's release.

Minors Discharged from Army.

Senator Clay and Congressman Livingston saw General Ward, of the war department, today and secured the discharge of A. H. Anderson, the young son of Judge Jim Anderson, of Atlanta, who enlisted under age. They also secured the discharge of Robert Sanders, of Cobb county. It has become extremely difficult to get these discharges. An order has been issued to the effect that age is not a sufficient excuse when a boy is over eighteen and under twenty-one, but there must be some better reason than his youth. The department has been bothered with many cases where discharge is asked because of the volunteer enlisting under twenty-one and the officials have got tired considering such cases.

The Rome Postmastership.

The nomination of Joe Hamilton as postmaster at Rome will be promptly confirmed. To hold it up would only necessitate a vacation appointment and there is no disposition on the part of Postmaster Vandiver or his friends to fight the confirmation of Hamilton, whose appointment is thoroughly acceptable to the business element of Rome.

CORBIN RAISED IN RANK.

Senate Hears House Resolution Calling for Final Adjournment.

Washington, July 7.—Late this afternoon a bill conferring upon Adjutant General Corbin the rank, pay and all allowances of a major general was passed by the senate. When unanimous consent was asked by Mr. Sewell, republican, of New Jersey, for consideration of the bill, Mr. Pettus, democrat, of Alabama, objected. However, by a vote, the senate decided to consider the bill.

Mr. Pettus sharply criticised the measure and charged that General Corbin had been rapidly promoted by reason of political favoritism. This charge brought several senators to their feet, among whom were Messrs. Bate, Pasco and Bacon, democrats, all of whom testified to General Corbin's distinguished ability and fitness for the position he occupied. Mr. Sewell, Mr. Hale and Mr. Foraker paid high tributes to General Corbin, warmly eulogizing him for the splendid records he has made both on the field of battle and the position he now holds. There was no division on the vote by which the bill was passed.

During the greater part of the session the senate considered unobjected bills on the calendar, passing a large number of them.

The bill permitting the secretary of war in his discretion to have erected on the West Point reservation an edifice for religious worship was passed without amendment. Its primary purpose is to enable the erection of a Roman Catholic church.

A measure to reimburse the governors of states and territories for expenses incurred by them in aiding the United States to raise and organize, supply and equip the present volunteer army was passed.

Mr. Morgan announced that he proposed to try to get up his bill for the construction of the Nicaraguan canal by the United States.

Mr. Turple, of Indiana, sharply opposed the idea suggested by Mr. Morgan. He maintained that the opponents of the bill had a right to be heard briefly.

Under a special order two hours were then devoted to the consideration of unobjected bills on the general calendar, a large number were passed, all being of minor import.

Mr. Allison called up the house resolution calling for the adjournment of congress tomorrow and had it referred to the committee on appropriations.

At 4:40 the senate went into executive session and at 6:12 p. m., adjourned.

CLARA BARTON SENDS MESSAGE.

Red Cross Leader Tells of the Great Obstacles in Her Way.

New York, July 7.—The following cablegram was received today by Stephen Barton from Miss Clara Barton:

"Siboney, July 6, via Playa del Este.—Came from Shafter's front in the north for food and clothing for refugees who are leaving Santiago by the thousands, starving and naked. The State of Texas has gone to Port Antonio for ice, and will return tomorrow. They are sending supplies to refugees, all we can from both camps by army wagons and pack mules. It is nearly impossible to land supplies, high tides, no docks, surf terrific; our ship yawls cannot stand in the surf. Have mended one of the broken flat boats which our men dragged ashore in the surf waist deep. No transportation. Horses and packers here. Wounded men taken from our operating tables are laid on ground often without blankets or shelter from rain or sun. As others die their clothing is taken to put on the naked to get them down to Siboney, ten miles over roads that upset army wagons. Mrs. Gardner, myself and whole working force of the Red Cross at the front are in direct range of the sharp shooters, Lesser and the nurses are doing splendid work at Siboney. Shafter is acting wisely and humanely, doing all he can. We return to the front at once.

"CLARA BARTON."

THE BROOKLYN BADLY MARKED.

Cervera's Fleet Trained All Guns on Schley's Flagship.

Guantanamo, July 4, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 6.—(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)—When the Spanish fleet left Santiago de Cuba it was with the intention to make for Cienfuegos, the nearest port to secure coal and provisions. All the ships were very short of coal, the Cristobal Colon having only two days' supply, which she had secured at Santiago.

The Spaniards concentrated their fire on the Brooklyn, hoping to disable that vessel, which they considered the fastest of the American warships, and thus secure an opportunity at least for one or two of the Spanish boats to escape. The Brooklyn was hit forty-five times.

The Spaniards estimate the forces behind the fortifications of Santiago de Cuba at about 11,000, including the 4,000 re-enforcements brought by General Pando, which are known to be in Santiago. The force besides General Pando's regulars and 2,000 volunteers are not to be depended on. Eleven hundred marines and sailors were withdrawn from the city when the Spanish fleet made its ill-fated sortie.

The body of G. H. Ellis, chief yeoman of the United States cruiser Brooklyn, who was killed in the engagement with the Spanish fleet yesterday, was brought here today by the Brooklyn and was buried at dusk on the side of the hill on which the marines are intrenched, and near where the bodies of the three marines killed at the battle of Cusco mountain are lying. Ellis lived at Peoria, Ill.

WOUNDED CAPTAIN AT TAMPA.

He Tells of the Fighting About Santiago, Where He Was Injured.

Tampa, Fla., July 7.—The steamship Mascotte arrived here tonight with a number of those wounded at the battle of Santiago.

Among them was Captain J. B. Kerr, second squad, Sixth cavalry. His left arm is in a sling as a Santiago memento. He tells a graphic story of the bravery of the American soldiers who forced the Spanish trenches in the face of a scathing fire. He gave the loss of officers as 40 per cent of the total and stated that whenever a man exposed himself wearing shoulder straps he was shot down by the Spanish sharpshooters at a mile and a half, as though he were but that many rods.

The negro troops who went over there are said to have fought like demons, and being in front were cut down as if a mowing machine had been run through their ranks.

The use of the Springfield rifles by the volunteers with the common powder was the cause of much American loss, as it constantly betrayed their position to the enemy. The volunteers and artillery fire attracted a shower of lead which apparently came from a clear sky, as the Spaniards fought from behind deep trenches and used smokeless powder. Their well directed volleys were remarkably effective, covering the field with dead and wounded. The forts were well protected and strongly fortified.

Captain Kerr estimates the loss at 1,500 on each side. He anticipates the capture of the city by Shafter in the face of the Pando re-enforcements, but thinks it will be somewhat delayed.

Sampson has discovered that the forts guarding the harbor are equipped with modern guns and fears to force the harbor and risk his ships.

Captain Kerr leaves tonight for St. Louis, where his family resides. As soon as he can use his arm he will return to the front.

More Heavy Artillery for Shafter.

Washington, July 7.—With a view of giving General Shafter the benefit of more heavy artillery, orders were issued today for the immediate departure of four heavy batteries to Tampa for transportation to Santiago at once. These batteries are K of the Seventh artillery, at Willets Point; D, of the Fourth artilley at Fort McHenry, Md., and H and K of the Second artillery, at Fort Adams and elsewhere in Rhode Island. Rush orders were given to each of these batteries.

Spanish Boat Captured.

Washington, July 7.—The war department has received a telegram from General Shafter's headquarters stating that the auxiliary cruiser Osceola has captured a Spanish lighter loaded with provisions and valued at $50,000.

Offensive Perspiration

is readily overcome by dusting the skin with Comfort Powder, which makes the flesh sweet and wholesome, and dissipates all odor. Hundreds of trained nurses and ladies recommend it for this purpose.

All Druggists, 25 and 50c. Sample box free. COMFORT POWDER CO., Hartford, Ct.

1,200 SPANISH SEAMEN KILLED

Schley's Squadron Captured Thirteen Hundred in Naval Fight.

RUM IN PLACE OF FOOD

American Wounded Are Carried to Key West on a Steamer.

HEROES GIVEN A COLD RECEPTION

Official List of the Killed and Wounded in the United States Army Is Issued from Headquarters of General Shafter.

Guantanamo, July 5, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 6.—(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)—The steamer Resolute arrived last night with 508 prisoners, including eighteen of the officers and crew of the Spanish cruiser Christobal Colon. The disposition of the prisoners has not yet been decided on.

The number of killed and wounded on the Cristobal Colon was very small. Officers of the American vessels which were in pursuit of her say that as it was a question of only a short time when the Cristobal Colon should be compelled to surrender or run ashore, they ceased firing on her, and only three of her crew were killed, all sailors, and thirteen wounded.

Before running their ship ashore and hoisting the white flag, the Spaniards opened the Kingston valves on board the Cristobal Colon and threw overboard the breech blocks of every gun, including those of their Mauser rifles.

The captured Spaniards were remarkably cheerful.

The officers say they had nothing to eat for twenty-four hours before the destruction of the fleet, and in order to get the men to their posts large amounts of liquor were given out. Many of the captured sailors still showed the effects of drink when put on board the Resolute.

The Spanish officers say the order to sail was given by the minister of marine at Madrid, and they decided to make an attempt to escape on Saturday night, but it was postponed until Sunday morning for the reason that "quarters inspection" would be held at that time, and the Americans would not be at their guns.

None of the Spaniards expected to be alive at noon Sunday, believing the destruction of the fleet to be certain. Most of their valuables were put aboard the Cristobal Colon, the fastest vessel of the Spanish fleet, and everything was done to give her the best opportunity to escape.

The Spanish officers profess great admiration for the American ships, especially the Brooklyn, New York and Oregon. The Spanish prisoners say that if the Americans had pressed the land forces much longer, the Spaniards would have been compelled to surrender, as the troops were completely worn out.

Admiral Cervera, who was transferred from the Gloucester to the battleship Iowa, is being treated with every consideration. In brief interviews today he stated that he was ordered to leave the harbor, but refused to say from whom the orders came.

Today's estimate on the Spanish loss in the naval battle is placed at 1,200 killed and 1,200 captured, against which stands an American loss of one killed and two wounded.

Wounded Reach Key West.

Key West, Fla., July 7.—The 325 wounded heroes brought here by the Iroquois are doing well and none are in danger. They are distributed between the marine and convent hospitals and a vacant cigar factory which had previously been used for such purposes.

All of the officers and some of the men are quartered at the convent hospital, where the nuns are doing fine service as nurses. At all places the utmost care and skillful medical and surgical attention are devoted to the wounded men.

The Iroquois entered the harbor about 5 o'clock, and through somebody's negligence went aground on a sandbar, where she remained three hours, a brace of government tugs struggling to free her, while from the rails of the stranded ship peered bronzed faces of wounded men, eager to step once more on American soil. Eventually the steamer slid off and was docked. News of her arrival had brought to the dock a motley crowd of curiosity seekers, mostly Cubans. There was not a sign of enthusiasm even among those very persons for whom the disabled soldiers had received their hurts, not a cheer, not a hand-clap. It was exactly as if one of the regular line steamers had arrived on a day trip and was discharging her ordinary passengers. There was no gangplank and the wounded men were obliged to clamber down the companion ladders as best they could to get ashore. All the ambulances in the town had been brought into service, but despite their frequent and hurried trips, filled to the last inch, and provision was entirely inadequate.

In consequence many of the men had no other resource than to walk four blocks to the horse car line, on which they were jolted to the hospitals at the other end of town.

The sight of the stalwart fellows, blacked by the tropical sun, bruised and scratched by Cuban jungles and wrapped in bandages which covered but did not conceal their wounds as they shambled and straggled along the rugged roads, had in it much of pathos, perhaps tragedy.

It was 11 o'clock before the last of those able to keep their feet had been safely disembarked. Most of these suffer from rifle wounds in the arms or hands. About thirty-five others, whose injuries are in the lower parts of their bodies, had to be carried off on stretchers. Fifteen who are suffering from a mild attack of measles were left on board the steamer and will probably be taken back to Cuba when the Iroquois returns. The debarkation was not completed.

All are loud in their praise of the fighting qualities of the Spanish forces, but say their losses must be numerous. Of our own dead and wounded extravagant figures are given by many, but wiser heads place the figures for the two days' fighting at between 1,200 and 1,500, perhaps 300 of whom were killed.

At the hospitals suits of pajamas were served out to the soldiers and they lounge about the rooms in the airy garments reading the latest newspaper tales of their prowess and chaffing each other thereon. Indeed, many of those whose wounds are trifling have been unconcernedly walking about the streets and renewing friendships at the hotels with no other apparel than these scanty sleeping garments.

Official List of Killed and Wounded.

Headquarters of General Shafter's Army, July 5, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 6.—(Copyrighted by Associated Press.)—The following is a complete list, as prepared up to date, of the killed and wounded:

Fourteenth United States Infantry.

Killed—Captain Forwance.

Wounded and Since Died—Lieutenant Salter, company A; Private Rath, company D; Privates Shawarter and Conleyrida, company C; Privates Redineer, Amds, Kierman and Casey, company D; Sergeant Peck, company C; Privates Meminalin and McLevaine, company G; Privates Wood and Alde, company H.

Thirteenth Infantry.

Wounded—Lieutenant Colonel Worth, in the right breast and arm; Major Ellis, in the leg; Captain Guthrie, in the leg; Captain Cavendish, in the groin; Lieutenant Scott, in the neck; company A, Sergeant Buck, Sergeant Alate, Corporals Ruthledge and Dolin, Privates Wright, Russell, Deekers, Kline, Washaar, Murray and Finch.

Company B—Sergeant Hennesey, Sergeant Dinen, Corporals Peterson, Groggin, Musician Farrell and Privates Nethleon, Johnson, Graham, Burgers, Swift, Markham, Moulton, Blank and Ruship.

Company C—Corporal Long, Corporal Lying, Sergeant Walsh, Corporal Kelenbrig and Privates Kelley, Sullivan and Losel.

Company D—Privates Elwars, Kerr, Rogers, Dambey, Holliran, Davis, Lain, Fitzgerald, Hanson, Massey and Corporal Wilborn.

Company E—Privates Griffin, Proud, Harper and Dolen.

Company F—First Sergeant Klein, Sergeant Murray, Corporal Patgen, Corporal Braddock, Corporal Derr, Corporal Knowles and Musician Gazey, Privates Fosrothert, Smith, Byrne, Emery and Segen.

Company G—Musician Davis and Privates Ryan, Ejenslyt, McKentchan, McKinney, Ross, Salender, Thorp and Wood.

Company H—Sergeant Balson, Corporal Gilbert, Privates Ball, Blisser, Bratton, Koski, Evan, Lake, Cohner, Oaks and Winter.

Twenty-Fourth Infantry.

Killed—Lieutenant John A. Gurney, Lieutenant John Mangustand, the latter wounded on July 1st and since died. Wounded: Lieutenant Colonel F. H. Liscomb, in the shoulder; Captain J. J. Berton, in the thigh; Captain A. J. Ducat, in the thigh; Lieutenant H. G. Lyons, in the leg; Lieutenant J. E. Brett, in the arm; Lieutenant Bert Laus, in the arm.

Company A—Killed: Private Richard Brissell. Wounded: Corporals Tate and Black and Privates Taylor, Bounder, Bridgewater, Hibb, Miller, and Sergeant Barr.

Company B—Wounded: Corporals Guines, Roberts, Padgett, Hall and Moss and Privates Framier, Howard and Zillars.

Company C—Killed: Private Tuttle. Wounded: Privates Hellens, Morrow and Snowtonhead.

Company D—Wounded: Sergeant Ellis, Corporal Meyer and Privates Robertson and Davis.

Company E—Killed: Corporal Robinson. Wounded: Sergeant Elliott, Corporals Wamble and Parker and Privates Clarke, Henderson, Hardman, Nadock, Riddle, Swift and Washington.

Company F—Killed: Sergeant Williams and Private Leddell. Wounded: Corporal Holden and Privates Dame, Davis, Hummings and Williams.

Company G—Killed: Corporal Miller and Private Brown. Wounded: Corporals Wagen and Washington and Privates Coleman, Crowder, Hilton, Newman, Clay, Harris, Whedber and Hammond.

Company H—Killed: Privates Hudson. Wounded: First Sergeant Brown and Privates Taylor, Hazzard, Johnson, Lim and Conaway, Turner, Corporal Duffield.

Sixth Infantry.

Killed—Lieutenant Colonel H. J. Egbert.

Company A—Killed: Captain A. M. Weathersville, Corporal Wallair and Privates Griffin and Wenner. Wounded: Sergeant Beldren, Corporals Guineay, Cheyanski and McCleave and Privates Amsmus, Bathwait, Braithwaite, Harnis, Montague, Sinswick, Schoming, Sullivan, West, Schihl and Buthe. Missing: Musician Petrie and Privates Barns and Rattling.

Company B—Killed: Private Egan. Wounded: First Sergeant Fennell, Sergeants Gardiner and Country, Corporals McCoinalle, Coulass, Girard and Marshall; Privates Bledison, Convey, Conway, Grey, Cunningiong, Turnick, Hughes, Merring, Katts, Ison, Wells.

Company C—Killed: Lieutenant J. G. Ord. Wounded: Captain J. R. Walker, Lieutenant Cross, Sergeant Rabe, Corporals Kruden, Christian, Charles and Butler; Privates Nelson, Arite, Basber, Bell, Franklin, Greenfield, Hedd, Clug, Mayer, Munton and Shelato. Missing: Sergeant Larde, Privates Darby, Belrisch, Ronin, Hesch, John Huling, James Huling and Mille:.

Company D—Killed: Private Brown. Wounded: Captain J. W. Farray, Lieutenant C. M. Purdy, Corporals Meyer and Lytle; Privates Alger, Bagley, Bodricker, Dreyden, Gibson, Heasten, Meyers, Miller, Patrick, Pumberton, Stanagen, Fagan. Missing: Corporal Wisoong.

Company E—Killed: Lieutenant S. N. Brachley and Private Butler. Wounded: Sergeants Irvin, Bagley, Breezo, Flynn, Gordon, Walters, Gump, Converse, Manning. Missing: Corporal Hass, Privates Horn and Putren.

Company F—Killed: Sergeant Tyonard, Privates Miller and Neal. Wounded: Sergeants Boisler, Kirne and Loullin; Privates Addison, Bradford, Clintock, Ervein, H. H. Marshley, Nichols, Young, Marten, Dempsey. Missing: Corporals Dempsey and Doran, Privates Nicholas, Wilson and Krause.

Company G—Killed: Musician Henderson. Wounded: Lieutenant John Robertson, Sergeant Winter, Captain Shepherd, Musician Dougherty and Privates Brennan, Eck and Carsley.

Company H—Wounded: Sergeant Deadern, Corporals Murphy and McCud; Privates Best, Buck, Buggan, Hall, Riteberger and Walsh. Missing: Privates Clenfier, Dobson, Passno and Baude.

Seventeenth Infantry.

Company B—Killed: Corporal Kane, Private Andreus. Wounded: Corporals Fleming and Hoe; Privates Ladaude, Lyons, Clarke, Fitzgerald, Flint, Dunning and Margon. Missing: Privates Ford and Raulin.

Company C—Wounded: Corporals Kadee, Whiski and Shannahan; Privates Fray, Krutse, Miller and Carey. Missing: Private Simmons.

Company D—Killed: Private Bailey. Wounded: Sergeants Pargelow and Pleisler; Corporals Butler, Franke and Kirtschney; Privates Alrecht, Allen, Curro, Dierchular, Hess, Hartman, Murnseing, Smith and Lourbery.

Sixteenth Infantry.

Company D—Killed: Captain Y. Morrison, Sergeant O'Brien, Private Stapleford. Wounded: Corporals Secherge, Oakis and Wist; Privates Colis, Smythe, Creekson, Hatley, Higgins, Hamilton, Williams, Ballatine, Bartrell, Krause Cause, Anderson, Minkell, Eitermann, Hendricks, Soroging, Masser, Simpson, Raymond, Besh, Fost; Sergeant O'Flecherty. Missing: Private Graham.

Company E—Killed: Corporals Brown and Havett, Private Chistensen. Wounded: Captain W. C. McFarlane, Sergeants Farby, Brum and Russell; Corporal Paul Gifford; Privates Thurman, Rhene, Ross, Nelickle, Ditty, Tennent, Draney, White, Pilsur, Glurner; Sergeant Sens; Corporals Krausdon and Menche; Privates Heasledy, Hall, Nutter, Week, and Westerberg. Missing: Sergeants People and Momain; Privates Patterson, Valentine, Quigg, Wood, Durham, Fitzgerald and Farustrad.

Company D—Wounded: Privates Brown, Dunnedy and Ballilo. Missing: Privates E. Brown, W Brown, J. Dudaroy and Lenez.

Company E—Wounded: Privates Coolol-land, Euster, Pirvar and Schaller. Missing: Privates Cholmarter and Kennedy.

Company F—Killed: Private Booth. Wounded: First Sergeant McDermott, Corporal Schrid and Privates Wiseman, Featherstone, Hall, Pahalski, Solbranka and Mearer. Missing: Sergeant Macswtzed, Corporal Steele and Private Solyans.

Company G—Wounded: Lieutenant W. D. Prull and Privates McIntyre, Kisley and Scharkler, and Musician Wallers. Missing: Private Word.

Company H—Wounded: Corporal Sutton and Privates Marlow. Missing: Privates Ellis, Flint, Sullivan, Bennett and Rowlandson.

Company I—Killed: Private Packer. Wounded: Corporal Ahrus and Privates Nichols and Roth. Missing: Privates Bergstoun, Gaffney, Marth and Staunn.

Company K—Killed: Private Scofield. Missing: Privates Burns, Case, Dunning, Gardiner and Rulon.

Recapitulation—Killed, 13; wounded, 50; missing, 43.

Third United States Cavalry—Killed: Dr. Danforth, Trumpeter Thomas Peate, Private Dan T. Cooley, Private Wesley C. Rolo. Wounded: Captain George A. Dodd, in head by glancing ball; First Lieutenant A. C. Mouillet, slightly in cheek; First Lieutenant O. B. Meyer, right hip and groin; Captain George K. Hunter, flesh wound in thigh; First Lieutenant Arthur Theyer, recovering; First Lieutenant John T. Murphy, right arm and body; Captain William A. Armstrong, Private Clarence Fineips, by shrapnel; Sergeant Joseph B. Andrews, left thigh; Private John McDonald, in chin; Private Rudolph Danson, right shoulder; Private John L. Finfleck, bullet exploded in wound; Private G. A. Seleux, in back, serious; Private Daniel Eagan, Private John W. Fearn, Jr., Private Fairbrother, serious; Private John Putreill, one eye; Private Andrew J. Anderson, slightly; Sergeant Robert W. Lesher, slightly; Private William M. McComb, three toes off; Private John E. Nolan, slightly; Private Henry Wade, badly; Private John Leary, badly; Private Arthur Lucia, slightly; Private John Clegh, severely; Private George Porlstein, slightly. Sergeant William H. Rose had his right arm shot off; Private George Horn, badly wounded; Private Nelson Allhouse, right lung; Corporal Wallace W. Biggers, slightly; Private Jacob Palster, slightly; Private Henry R. Elliott, slightly; Corporal William A. Armstrong, seriously; Corporal Edward Bonner, seriously; Corporal Patrick Wald, seriously; Corporal Victor D. Horton, great toe off; Private Harry A. Mitchell, slightly; Private Edward Schooler, in hand, slightly; Private Mollreaux, slightly; Private Carl M. Martin, slightly; Sergeant Henry Schlegel, badly; Trumpeter Joseph A. Golden, badly; Private Albery Flugel, badly; Private Charles Melik, badly; Private Charles G. Scanlon, seriously; Private Thomas P. Gordon, seriously; Private Charles T. Case, badly; Private Philip W. Lanet, slightly.

Six out of nineteen officers were wounded, and three soldiers were killed and forty-five wounded in this regiment.

Loss in Kent's Division.

With General Kent's Division Near Santiago de Cuba, July 6, via Jamaica, July 7.—(Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.) The following is the loss by regiments in General Kent's division of the Fifth army corps. This division sustained the heaviest loss in the fighting of July 1st and lost more men in deadly charge on San Juan hill than any other organization engaged in the fight:

General Hawkins's Brigade.

Sixth Infantry.

Killed—Officers 4, men 13; wounded, officers 7, men 99; total 123.

Sixteenth Infantry.

Killed—Officers 1, men 14; wounded, officers 5, men 104; total 124.

Seventy-First New York Infantry.

Killed—Officers none, men 13; wounded, officers 1, men 60; total 74.

Pearson's Brigade.

Second Infantry.

Killed—Officers none, men 6; wounded, officers 4, men 47; total 57.

Tenth Infantry.

Killed—Officers 1, men 5; wounded, officers 5, men 35; total 46.

Twenty-First Infantry.

Killed—Officers none, men 6; wounded, officers 1, men 32; total 39.

General Erwin's Brigade.

Ninth Infantry.

Killed—Officers 1, men 3; wounded, officers none, men 27; total 31.

Thirteenth Infantry.

Killed—Officers 2, men 16; wounded, officers 5, men 85; total 108.

Twenty-Fourth Infantry.

Killed—Officers 2, men 11; wounded, officers 6, men 74; total 93.

Grand total 693.

Total number engaged 5,100.

In this division the percentage of loss is 13½.

SOLDIERS REACH CHARLESTON.

Six Thousand Troops Await Transports To Carry Them to Cuba.

Charleston, S. C., July 7.—The Sixteenth Pennsylvania, Sixth Illinois and Second Wisconsin regiments arrived in the city early this morning, making with the men already here, the Sixth Massachusetts and the Third Wisconsin, 6,000 troops in the city.

The men were unloaded from their trains at an early hour and marched to big cotton warehouses that had been placed at General Wilson's command by the city. The quarters thus provided were ample to accommodate them, and they seemed delighted with them. During the day active preparations for transferring the troops to the Yale and Columbia were begun. Tomorrow the troopship Resolute will arrive there. She will be followed in a few hours by the steamers Duchess and "No. 30," thus providing transportation for 5,000 men.

It was announced today that the steamer Rita, captured by the Yale, which is here waiting to be sold Monday, would be bought by the government and used to carry supplies and stock.

It was stated today that General Miles would come here tomorrow to go up with the Charleston expedition to Cuba.

INDIGESTION.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Imparts to the stomach health and strength. Pleasant to take.

A great Tonic. Sold only in bottles.

Summer Shoes Must Go

Men's Shoes at Reduced Prices
Ladies' Shoes at Reduced Prices.

High and Low Cut Summer Shoes.

We have an immense stock of Men's Shoes for Summer wear which we are determined to sell and to accomplish this end we have cut prices almost in two. . . . . .

In Ladies', Infants' and Children's Shoes, we have everything you need and will sell them at prices that merit your immediate attention and inspection. . . . . .

Don't fail to remember this special Reduction Sale in Summer Shoes and call for your share of the bargains offered. . . .

R.C.BLACK

Sign Brass Tracks---35 Whitehall St.



HE'S NOT HANDSOME BUT COMES HIGH,

is Uncle Sam's opinion of the Don. Yes, he has served to put a war tax on the commodities of life, but we made ready for it in time, and have now on hand as fine a stock of fancy and staple groceries, teas and coffees, spices and extracts at the old price, and at as high grade a quality as we ever sold, that you won't realize the tax yet. Our Peachtree blend coffee is especially fine.

A. W. FARLINGER. 321-323 Peachtree.

EVERY REGIMENT FULLY EQUIPPED

Minor Articles Have Been Given All the Soldiers at Chickamauga.

RIFLES ARE DISTRIBUTED

Paymaster Has Been Hard at Work and Is Now About Through.

AT LEASN $2,000,000 HAS BEEN PAID OUT

Two Car Loads of Medicine Reach Camp Thomas and Are Given the Hospital Service.

Chickamauga National Park, Ga., July 7.—Colonel William Richards, adjutant general on General Brooke's staff, stated today that the understanding was that as soon as transports could be secured, the first army corps would move to the front.

During the past three days the ordnance and quartermaster's departments have been intensely active and nearly every regiment has been supplied with the numerous minor articles of equipage that were lacking, such as canteens, haversacks, cartridge belts, knives, forks, spoons and plates. Today rifles were distributed as follows:

First South Carolina, 1,270; First Pennsylvania, 350; Eighth New York, 300; Fourth Pennsylvania, 400; Fifth Pennsylvania, 400; new battalion of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania, 400.

The guns for the Pennsylvania regiments were all for recruits.

Colonel Lee, chief quartermaster, stated today he would have the troops of both the First and Third corps provided with transportation by Sunday. This means that the regiments of either corps will be ready to go to the front.

By tomorrow night every soldier and officer at Camp Thomas will have been paid. Tonight only a few regiments in the Third corps remain unpaid. When the work is finished at least $2,000,000, covering a period of nearly two months service, will have been paid out. It is estimated that the average amount paid a regiment will approximate $38,000. The paymasters will go from Camp Thomas to Jacksonville and Tampa.

Brigadier General Frank arrived today and was assigned to the command of the First division, Third corps, relieving Brigadier General Fred D. Grant, whom Major General Wade will assign to the command of a brigade in the third corps.

Captain H. D. Borp, ordnance officer of the Third corps, was ordered to Charleston today to take a position on the staff of Major General Wilson.

Major R. S. Sutton arrived today and was assigned to the Third brigade, Second division, First corps, as chief surgeon.

Two carloads of medicine chests, field desks and other equipage arrived today for the hospital service of the First corps. The necessary horse equipments for the hospital corps also arrived. Yesterday and today twenty-two new men arrived for the hospital service of the First corps, so that this department is on as good footing as any other department of the army.

Upon the request of the owner of Crawfish Springs, General Brooke has issued an order forbidding all officers and soldiers to take water from these springs, or to in any way trespass upon the property for any purpose whatever. These springs are practically the main source of good clear drinking water at Chickamauga, aside from the wells that are being sunk, and the order to quit them has caused widespread dissatisfaction. The opinion of army officers who have experienced the great inconvenience thus caused, is that the government, to amply provide for the soldiers in camp, should at once have the property condemned and add it to the government reservation.

FOURTH MANILA EXPEDITION.

More Troops Will Start for Philippines Next Week.

San Francisco, July 7.—The departure of the fourth Manila expedition before the middle of next week is now assured. There is some doubt, however, as to whether it will be commanded by General Miller, as has been announced.

There are only two transports now ready to sail and these cannot carry more than 1,600 men. Therefore the expedition may be placed in charge of Major Sanford C. Kellogg, of the Fourth United States cavalry, the ranking officer of those chosen to go.

The fifth fleet will consist of at least four vessels and will probably be under command of General Miller. It will sail before July 20th, and will convey to Manila four volunteer regiments and several battalions of the regulars. The favored volunteers are likely to be the Twentieth Kansas, First Montana, First New York (not here yet) and the Fifty-first Iowa. Major General Otis, it is said, will accompany the fifth expedition.

LOSSES BEFORE SANTIAGO.

Recapitulation Showing Casualties of the United States Forces.

Before Santiago de Cuba, July 5, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 6.—(Copyright by the Associated Press.)—The following is a recapitulation of the casualties of the United States forces before Santiago:

General Lawton's division:

Officers killed, 4; wounded, 14; men killed, 74; wounded, 317; missing, 1.

General Bates's independent brigade, consisting of the Third infantry, Twentieth infantry and signal corps—Third infantry:

Men killed, 4; wounded, 14; missing, 2.

Twentieth Infantry—Twenty men killed, two officers and ten enlisted men wounded; three missing.

Some Good Sharpshooting.

New York, July 7.—Some remarkably good scores were made at the sharpshooters' second annual tournament. Two scores were established. William Hayes, of Newark, carried off the honors with a score of 373 points at the point target. Three years ago Fred C. Ross, of Brooklyn, won the title of king of shooters at this target with a score of 371. The record was made by J. G. Dillon, of Ardmore, Pa. He almost hit the exact center of the inner eye, the measurement showing four degrees.

NOMINATIONS ARE CONFIRMED.

Senate Indorses a Number of Names Sent in by the President.

Washington, July 7.—The senate in executive session today confirmed almost all the nominations on the calendar to which there was no opposition. Among them were the following:

Postmasters—

Arkansas—W. H. Serkland, Struttgart.

Tennessee—Daniel W. Mobles, Paris.

Texas—Abraham Morrison, at Ennis.

Georgia—Joseph H. Hamilton, at Rome.

Oklahoma—Elbert W. Hyatt, at Ponca; Samuel Murphy, at Oklahoma City; William McKinley, at Kingfisher.

United States volunteer infantry, Eighth regiment—To be captain, Reuben B. Baskitt, Tennessee.

To be first lieutenant—Richard B. Toomey.

Ninth regiment, to be chaplain—Charles T. Walker, of Georgia.

Third regiment United States volunteer infantry—To be first lieutenant, Sidney R. Wiley, of Georgia.

Navy—Commodore Frederick V. McNair, to be a rear admiral; Captain William T. Sampson, to be commodore; Commander Francis W. Dickins, to be captain; Lieutenant (junior grade) Harry A. Fields, to be lieutenant; Ensign Albert L. Norton, to be lieutenant (junior grade); Lieutenant Commander William S. Cowles, to be commander; Lieutenant Commander Conway H. Arnold, to be commander.

President Makes Nominations.

Washington, July 7.—The president today sent these nominations to the senate:

Volunteer infantry, Third regiment—To be captain, Charles R. Warren, Georgia.

First lieutenants—John A. Sibley and Mack E. Laird, Georgia.

Second lieutenant—James E. Bunting, Georgia.

Volunteer engineers, Third regiment—To be first lieutenants, James P. Barney and James D. Fauntleroy, Virginia.

Second lieutenants—William H. Chadbourne, Jr., North Carolina.

Pitts' Carminative

Aids Digestion,
Regulates the Bowels,
Cures Cholera Infantum,
Cholera Morbus,
Diarrhoea, Dysentery,
Teething Children,

And all diseases of the Stomach and Bowels. It is pleasant to the taste and

NEVER FAILS

to give satisfaction.

A Few Doses will Demonstrate its Superlative Virtues.

BUILDING DOCKS IN BRUNSWICK

Over $250,000 Has Been Spent Recently on the Water Front.

EXTENT OF WORK PRESENTED

Preparing the Piling So as To Be Impervious to Water and Corrosion.

SHAKERS BUY MORE LAND IN GLYNN

How the Colony Is Being Built Up. Stock and Sheep Raising—Cypress Timber Trade.

Brunswick, Ga., July 7.—(Special.)—Reference has been made in these dispatches several times to the improvements in dock property now under way for the two great systems of railway which have their deep water terminus at this port. In none of the reports which have gone out, however, has anything been stated which could convey a correct idea of the magnitude of the undertaking and the results accomplished by both the Southern and Plant systems. After a careful search for data an accurate account of the improvements has been secured and the lowest estimates show the money involved to be over $200,000. Under Local Supervisor H. M. Reid the Plant Investment Company has had a force of seventy-five men employed since September 1, 1897, and of more recent months this force has been largely increased. These men have been at work building one of the finest dock properties in the United States, and when they have it completed at least fifty more vessels can find wharf room in the city proper than the local docks now accommodate.

What the Fire Did.

The last big fire which swept Brunswick's water front made room for these improvements and in the place of former marsh plats there has been built a solid line of new ground, over which heavily timbered docks are spread. From the foot of G street to the canal, a distance of nearly one mile, an unbroken line is presented. The outer bulkhead is about 150 feet from the shore line and composed of 2,400 sheet piling driven twenty feet into the river bottom and tongued and grooved in such a manner as to form a solid wall. These piles are chemically treated before placing, and is said to render them impervious to the insects which feast upon and destroy piling. Behind this bulkhead are placed "cribs," or boxes, formed of palmetto logs, which are considered toredo proof. These cribs are filled with stone ballast, carload after carload of which has been hauled and dumped into them. A heavy dredge is kept constantly at work day and night digging the mud off the river bottom and dumping it on the land side of the piles, 5,700 tons of which have been put in. This method of disposing of excavated mud, and at the same time improving the dock property with it, was first suggested by General Superintendent Bradford Dunham and adopted in building the mammoth docks at Port Tampa. The mud settles down between the piling and makes a solid bed where before the tide water had full sweep and played havoc with the underpinning of every dock it came in contact with. The great magnitude of this dredge work can be imagined from the statement that it began last September, nearly one year ago, yet by working day and night it cannot be finished before September, 1899, and the bill for labor alone will average over $100 per day for the entire period. The dock, when completed, will be a magnificent work, over 150 feet wide and including the Gloucester street dock, already finished, over one mile in length, with twenty-five feet of water at mean low tide and thirty-three feet at high tide. The plans were drawn by T. S. Tutweiler, engineer of docks and terminals for the Plant system, and approved by President Plant. Local Supervisor Reid, who has charge of the work, was formerly employed in a similar capacity at Port Tampa.

Work Done by the Southern Railway.

Two blocks above these docks, at the foot of Howe street and running two blocks down to Monk, the Southern people have a large number of men employed making additions to their present valuable property and building new docks and warehouses. These improvements began May 20th and have steadily progressed with but slight interruption since that date. The additions which have been made by this system as summed up by a reliable authority are these: Three hundred piles have been driven and three hundred more are yet to be driven along the wharf line. These, unlike the Plant system's, are put down without chemical treatment, the engineering corps of the Southern being of the opinion that well selected piles are not susceptible to the ravages of salt water insects to such an extent that chemicals would materially preserve them, or pay for the extra cost entailed in treating them. When completed the dock will be 200x60 feet and the inclosed warehouse space will measure 350x60 feet. The warehouse floor has been laid and the building will be provided with a covered platform on four sides, eight feet in width. The docks will also be protected by a shed measuring 382x00 feet. Two lines of track will be laid between the docks and warehouse, which, with the three lines on the land side, will give five tracks to handle freight on. The warehouse now occupied by the Mallory steamship line will be enlarged by an addition measuring 64x30 feet and two stories in height, while the railway warehouse is to be enlarged by an addition of 60x40 feet. The upper stories of both structures will be utilized for office purposes. When completed, the new dock, including the old Mallory dock, which is also owned by the Southern, will have a water front of 1,000 feet clear. The labor bill on the Southern's works is about $150 per day. The plans were prepared by Chief Engineer Hudson, while the work of construction was let to Contractor E. A. Wilson, of Salisbury, N. C. The vastness of the two improvements noted gives great encouragement in the belief that the two systems intend to utilize their terminal facilities at Brunswick more than ever and that the steady march of progress noted in this port will increase with each succeeding year.

The Shaker Colony.

The Shaker colony has just completed the purchase of two blocks of land, one owned by Messrs. John Dubberly and Theodore Clark and the other owned by Mr. David Dubberly. These two blocks, consisting in all of over 1,000 acres, were purchased more for the purpose of squaring up the land that they now own than for any other. As some of it good rice land and is now being cultivated they will continue with the crops for the coming season. After that time it is a question just what disposition they will make of it. While the Shaker colony of Glynn own the colony site of 51,000 acres recently purchased at Hoboken and lying in Camden, Pierce and Wayne counties, the two lots of land will be disposed of in a different manner. The Hoboken site will be sold to and settled with a fine class of northwestern farmers. The Glynn county property will be retained for the personal use of the Shakers. These possessions, which consist of several thousand acres of land and fine buildings are now being converted into one of the finest properties in the south. A large force of men are at work laying roads, building fences, reclaiming rice lands and building accommodations for stock. Stock and sheep raising will be a feature of the colony industry and their purchases on that line are heavy. The Shaker representatives are in the market all the time with cash to pay for cattle and the sums they are expending on this and other improvements are astonishing to those who are not used to dealing in big lots. If the Shakers decide to cultivate the rice fields next year they will reclaim over 3,000 acres of the finest rice lands ever flooded in the south. The old Hopeton and Altama plantations which they now own were formerly worked by 700 slaves owned by James Hamilton Couper, the distinguished Georgian of old time days. Most of the land under cultivation was devoted to rice and cotton crops, but since the war only a small portion of the broad acres have been worked. It is a question yet whether the Shakers will deal most extensively in stock and sheep raising or go into rice and cotton culture, but in any event the old fields will be made to bear good returns to their present owners whether growing grass for stock or rice and cotton for market. Of course nothing but sea island cotton would be raised and returns from this crop usually handsomely reimburse the owner for time and money expended in cultivation. A new era in Glynn county farming is beginning to develop and this section is seeming to brighten under prospects of the surrounding country being soon settled with an industrious class of farmers.

The Cypress Timber Trade.

The cypress timber trade is reported to have caused a big deal recently by which the Taylor mills, of Brunswick, get all the cypress on Dr. D. D. Atkinson's land in Camden county. This is a valuable lot of timber and will supply the mill for some time. After the trees are deadened and cut down they will be rafted to Brunswick. The Hilton and Dodge Lumber Company is operating the Taylor mills and the continued increasing demand for cypress has caused it to branch out in its purchases. It is a remarkable fact that buyers and consumers on the other side will not handle cypress. In this country it has forged to the front as an exceedingly desirable wood for interior decorations and all purposes where timber of good lasting qualities is wanted. The polish which a piece of cypress is susceptible to has made it of unusual value for inside work on dwellings and the long life of a cypress shingle has caused that article to almost entirely supersede that pine, where cost is not considered. Although samples have been sent to the continent repeatedly for exhibition, the buyers on that side have never taken to it and the demand in the states is so great that it does not pay to fool away time trying to educate foreigners as to its value. Every cypress mill in Georgia is run on full time and the prices hold so good that there is some money in cutting the stuff.

THE DEACONS MEET.

Presbyterian Church Officers in Session in Waycross.

Waycross, Ga., July 7.—(Special.)—This was deacon's day at the Presbyterian institute. A Bible reading on the witness of the spirit was first given, which was very instructive. The deaconate was discussed by L. R. Lynn, of Daisy. Deacon W. J. Way discussed the duties, responsibilities and privileges of a deacon. An instructive paper on the typical deacon was read by Elder J. F. Wilson, of Poulan. Rev. William B. Dodge, D. D., the venerable pastor of the First Presbyterian church at Jacksonville, Fla., made an edifying discourse on the subject, "Our Father's Business," and also took part in some general discussions during the day.

The question box brought much food for thought and discussion before the institute. "The Bishop and His Cabinet," was the theme of Rev. W. F. Hollingsworth, of Brunswick. An address was made on the "Influence of Deacons' Work in the Spiritual Upbuilding of the Church." The duty of systematic, consecrated giving was discussed by Rev. C. C. Carson, of Flemington; Elder W. P. Williams, of Blackshear, and others. Rev. LeRoy C. Henderson, of Americus, made an address on the voice of God in history.

The session tomorrow will be devoted to the pastors. The institute has had full discussion of all subjects and suggestions pertaining to the ruling eldership and the deaconate, and the powers, responsibilities and privileges of each office. The delegates have gained much profitable information to carry home and publish in their respective churches.

COLORED KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Grand Lodge Holds Session in Brunswick and Elects Officers.

Brunswick, Ga., July 7.—(Special.)—The grand lodge Colored Knights of Pythias this morning convened for the purpose of electing an installing officers. The election resulted as follows:

C. A. Shaw, Brunswick, past grand chancellor; C. A. Catledge, Americus, grand chancellor; E. W. Rhodes, Cuthbert, grand vice chancellor; Rev. J. W. Woods, Waycross, grand prelate; E. J. Matthews, Dawson, grand keeper of records and seals; F. A. Cohen, Savannah, grand master of exchequer; George Brown, Albany, grand master at arms; R. Copeland, Tifton, grand inside guard; Sir Quinn, Valdosta, grand outside guard; Dr. R. H. Johnson, Brunswick, grand medical recorder; C. A. Shaw, supreme representative.

Columbus was selected as the next place of meeting. The report of ex-Grand Chancellor Shaw shows that $11,800 has been expended by the order for the maintenance of the women and children and that at present the order is in most excellent condition. The grand lodge has now adjourned and most of the delegates returned home tonight.

SHOT DOWN BY OFFICERS.

Harris, Charged with Selling Liquor Without License, Resists Arrest.

Lafayette, Ga., July 7.—(Special.)—Today Deputy Sheriff Bowman and Bailiff Bartley were in search of George Harris and S. F. Sisk, against whom the grand jury had returned bills of indictment for selling whisky, and also for assault with intent to murder. The officers found them in a skirt of woods and ordered them to surrender. Harris leveled his double-barreled shotgun at the officers and snapped it, but it failed to fire. Both officers fired at them, one ball going through Harris's body just at the top of the left lung. It is not thought the shot will necessarily prove fatal, but it is quite a serious wound.

The shooting occurred near Kensington, about ten miles west of this place.

TEACHERS WANT THEIR PAY.

Bartow County Institute Passes Resolutions on the Subject.

Cartersville, Ga., July 7.—(Special.)—The teachers' institute of this county has adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That we, the teachers of Bartow county, in institute assembled, hereby petition his excellency, W. Y. Atkinson, governor, to borrow a sufficient sum of money to pay the teachers in full for the second quarter of the year 1898.

"Resolved, That we ask the legislature to so amend the school law that the teachers of the public schools shall receive their pay in full at the end of each month."

The Rome Conference.

Dallas, Ga., July 7.—(Special.)—The Rome district conference is in session here, Bishop Duncan presiding. Bishop Candler is also here.

Torpedo's Quick Rush.

Brunswick, Ga., July 7.—(Special.)—A torpedo boat moving swiftly through the water was seen passing St. Simons at an early hour this morning. She was going south, and her black lines were plainly visible to every one on the beach.

RAY'S IMMUNES ALMOST READY

Third Regiment United States Volunteers Hard at Work.

A MYSTERIOUS DESERTER

Record of the South in the War Now Progressing.

GEORGIA'S THIRD REGIMENT HALTS

There Seems To Be a Disinclination to Enlist in It—Enlisting Officers Complain of the Apathy.

Macon, Ga., July 7.—(Special.)—Colonel Ray's regiment of immunes is getting in splendid shape, and will soon be ready to go to the front.

The Third regiment of United States volunteers will give a good account of itself if it reaches the battlefield. The health of the regiment is splendid. Camp Price presents an active and bustling scene. The general arrangements of the camp are excellent, and the drill ground is pronounced by experts the best in the south. The daily drills to which the soldiers are subjected are making the immunes very efficient.

The deserter who was captured several weeks ago by Policeman Mack is still in the camp. He has a tent at the guardhouse and is closely watched.

The officers say that they do not know what is to be done with him, as nothing has been heard from Tampa yet. He now admits that he deserted from the Fifth Maryland regiment and says that he is anxious to get back to his command.

The officers have all clubbed together and will have their meals cooked on the ground. They have fixed up one end of the main building for a dining hall and a clubroom. One of the outside buildings will be used as a kitchen.

Lieutenant McCall, of company M, was unanimously elected steward and he will have to keep the officers supplied.

Twenty-Second Senatorial District.

A mass meeting of democrats was held today at the courthouse to select delegates to the convention of the twenty-second senatorial district, to be held in Barnesville tomorrow, to nominate a state senator. The meeting was called to order by Chairman Jeff Ware, of the executive committee. It was organized by electing Judge Warren Nottingham chairman, and Mr. Tom Loyless secretary. A committee consisting of Jeff Ware, Dupont Guerry and E. A. Waxelbaum, were appointed to select delegates. They selected Messrs. Hope Polhill, Buford M. Davis, Sam Mayer, T. J. Ware, J. H. Hall and W. A. Davis. They were unanimously chosen by the convention.

Hon. B. M. Davis offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the delegates to the coming senatorial convention are requested to secure the passage, at said convention, of a rule providing for the selection of a democratic nominee for senator in this district in the future by a primary election, to be held at the same time and in the same manner as prescribed for governor and statehouse officers, will be held."

It was intended that the mass meeting today should elect a new executive committee for Bibb county for the ensuing two years, but the matter was postponed until next Saturday week, when another meeting will be called for the purpose. The district convention at Barnesville tomorrow will nominate Hon. John F. Redding, of Pike, for senator.

A Brilliant Georgian.

Mr. Hugh Washington, of Macon, makes the following interesting statement:

"The list of southern heroes in this war is growing. Bagley, Blue, Hobson, and now the name of Schley, of Maryland, is to be written among the immortals of the American navy. Some time ago I corrected a statement in The New York Herald that Hobson was the only southern first honor man at Annapolis since the war, citing two exceptions from Georgia alone. A letter from a gentleman well posted says: 'DuBose made a fine record at the academy, leading his class consecutively for four years, while Hodgson's work has never been equaled since the founding of the academy. He is now navigating and ordnance officer of Schley's flagship, the Brooklyn, off Santiago.'

"Since that letter was written the Brooklyn's splendid record has been made in heading off and destroying Cervera's fleet, and this brilliant Georgian will participate in the honor and fame that falls to the flagship."

Not Recruiting Fast.

The work of obtaining recruits in Macon for the new regiment, Colonel Candler's, is not progressing very rapidly. Some of the enlisting officers say they are not meeting with much success, and they expect to scour some of the surrounding counties, off from the railroads, for the next few days.

The counties along the line of the Georgia Southern and Florida railroad were thoroughly worked in getting recruits for Colonel Ray's regiment, and these counties furnished a large number of immunes.

Shipments of Peaches.

The shipments of peaches from the section about Macon is progressing rapidly. The fruit at present is coming principally from Fort Valley and Marshallville districts. It is said that the growers in these districts, as a rule, have not joined the Fruit Growers' Union or the national association, and so far it is of course difficult to gauge the work that will be done by that organization. It is claimed, however, that the majority of the growers in the state will ship through the Fruit Growers' Union, and while the California Express Company has not yet commenced business to any great extent, they say they will be able to supply the cars and thence to those who patronize their line.

Dry Goods Firm Embarrassed.

The dry goods store of B. Chapman, on Third street, was closed this evening on a mortgage foreclosure in favor of the Exchange bank for about $1,500.

Will Hold a Carnival.

The executive committee of the Macon Carnival Association met this afternoon and unanimously decided to hold a gorgeous carnival in this city on the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th of next October. The association had decided in the early part of the year to have a carnival, but the coming on of the war between America and Spain caused the executive committee to hold the matter of the carnival in abeyance to await developments of hostilities. The victories that have come to the American army enthuses the whole city to holding the carnival and the executive committee unanimously and enthusiastically decided to have the carnival. It will be called Macon's Patriotic Diamond Carnival, and will be conducted on an elaborate scale. The mystic and floral parades will be striking features. Committeemen Matthews, Lilienthal and Carling were appointed to prepare a general programme of attractions. The ladies' auxiliary committee will heartily co-operate with the committees of the association in making the carnival a grand success.

BARNESVILLE'S CHAUTAUQUA.

The Kentucky Colonels and Their Part to the Entertainment.

Barnesville, Ga., July 7.—(Special.)—The Kentucky colonels gave their formal concert last night to the largest audience that the chautauqua has seen. The colonels had given several numbers during the exercises previous to last night and it was no surprise to the association that they drew so largely. The colonels were also lionized socially and were shown many courtesies.

The Fifth regiment band, of Atlanta, which has no equal in the south and few in the north, assisted.

Professor Shonert and Mrs. J. N. Cochran were invited to play piano solos by the colonels and they responded and were given hearty encores.

The colonels left this morning for the Gainesville Chautauqua.

This morning at 10:30 o'clock a large audience was highly entertained by Professor Lawton Evans, of Augusta, and Rev. Rufus W. Smith, of LaGrange. These two distinguished gentlemen kept up the popular chord and did not lack in anything.

Every address, lecture, exhibition and concert has been of the highest type.

The piano recital this afternoon by Professor Shonert was simply grand. Barnesville has a great many cultured musicians and many of the visitors here came to hear this renowned musician and none are disappointed. His technique is marvelous and his conception of the different artists' masterpieces is wonderful.

Everybody expects a great deal from Thomas Dixon and Bob Taylor. The crowds continue to come in on all trains. Bob Taylor will draw a large crowd Saturday.

COLUMBUS COUNCIL ELECTS.

City Officers Chosen for the Next Year.

Columbus, Ga., July 7.—(Special.)—The city council met in monthly session yesterday afternoon and among other things held the annual election of city officers. The terms of the incumbents expire the last of this year and it was decided that in the future the terms will begin just after the election in July. To bring this about an ordinance was adopted making the terms of newly elected officials eighteen months instead of twelve as usual. This would keep the new officers in until 1900 and next July the council would be relieved of its annual responsibilities. Mayor Chappel, however, stated to the council that he would veto this ordinance. Under these circumstances the terms of the new officials may not be but six months.

Nearly all of the old officials were re-elected. T. J. Coleman defeated Mark Masters and P. L. Burns for clerk of the market. R. W. Ledsinger defeated James Long and J. P. Whittlesy for sanitary inspector. James Smith, B. H. Harris and John F. Clegg were chosen tax assessors. F. D. Peabody and L. A. Scarbrough were elected school trustees. For city physicians the names of C. D. Wall, F. V. Schley, S. J. Wylie and E. E. Mansfield were presented. Neither received the required vote, however, and the election was accordingly deferred.

The police commission re-elected Chief Wylie Williams and other police officials. The council today deferred the consideration of an ordinance to issue bonds to construct a system of sanitary sewerage and to build a steel bridge across the Chattahoochee river.

EVERYTHING READY FOR THEM.

Camp Northen in Shape for the Boys of the Third Georgia.

Griffin, Ga., July 7.—(Special.)—Camp Northen is now in readiness for the Third Georgia regiment, the vanguard of which will reach here tomorrow. Most of the equipments for the regiment have been received and as soon as the companies can be mustered in the men will be put down to the hard duties of a soldier's life.

Today the men of Captain Burr's company have been standing their physical examinations before Major Grandy, and about 20 per cent have been rejected on account of physical disabilities. Nevertheless, Captain Burr will take out about fifty men tomorrow morning. Lieutenant Kimbrough returned this morning from Harris county, where he secured several recruits, who will reach the city tomorrow.

CONTRACTORS HELD LIABLE.

Suit for Damages Because of Building Preparations Being in the Way.

Brunswick, Ga., July 7.—(Special.)—A damage case involving $5,000 in cash and a precedent of interest to building owners was decided by sealed verdict in Glynn city court today, giving W. W. Ridgeway, plaintiff, damages for $500 against Contractor J. B. Leonard Previous to the case going to the jury, Judge Atkinson ordered them not to consider the suit as brought originally and jointly against Leonard and the Downing company, but to consider only Leonard. It seems that the Downing company let the contract for a building to Leonard. When excavations were made part of the holes were covered and part left exposed. Ridgeway fell in one of the exposed holes and sustained damages for which he brought suit against both Contractor Leonard and the Downing company. It seems that Judge Atkinson considered the Downing company, as owners, entirely blameless for the acts of the contractor they let to, and so ordered the jury to dismiss that feature of the suit from their minds in making up the verdict. As it is the suit has established a precedent in showing that building owners must not be brought into such claims.

THE THIRD DISTRICT.

Hon. Elijah Lewis Renominated by the Democratic Convention.

Montezuma, Ga., July 7.—(Special.)—The congressional convention of the third district met in Lumpkin today at 9 o'clock. A good delegation was present. Hon. T. A. Collins was elected chairman and Editor James Harrison secretary. Ringing resolutions were introduced by Colonel Graham Forester indorsing Congressman Lewis's course in congress, which were unanimously adopted. After a few preliminaries Colonel James Dupree arose and in an eloquent address, in which he paid high tribute to Congressman Lewis, placed that gentleman's name in nomination and the candidate was nominated by acclamation.

A committee was then appointed to notify Colonel Lewis of his nomination, who accepted in an earnest address, frequently interrupted with applause.

A new executive committee for the third district was elected with T. A. Collins chairman and James Harrison secretary. About forty delegates were present.

Examining Surgeon Coming.

Brunswick, Ga., July 7.—(Special.)—Lieutenant C. L. Elliott has received instructions from Colonel Candler that Surgeon Harris will report to him here Saturday morning to examine recruits for his company. As fast as the men are passed they will be enlisted and sent to Griffin. Lieutenant Elliott states that he will carry sixty men away from Brunswick and vicinity and is anxious for the examining surgeon to report.

The naval militiamen are still on the anxious bench, and with several it is just a question of which officer takes them out first in their choice between the navy and infantry branch of the service. There are a large number of men here who want to get into the service and they will go on call.

Elberton's Confederate Monument.

Elberton, Ga., July 7.—(Special.)—July 15th has been set apart as the day of the unveiling of the confederate monument at this place. The work has been about completed and the monument, made entirely out of Elbert county granite, is one of beauty. It will be placed in the center of the public square. General Clement A. Evans will make the oration of the occasion, being introduced by Captain J. J. Burch. Miss Roberta Heard, whose mother, Mrs. R. M. Heard, has worked so faithfully for the fruition of her fond hope, will draw the veil aside. The occasion will be one of great moment and rejoicing in Elberton. The Madison regimental band has been engaged for the occasion.

WHO PAYS FOR THE REVENUE STAMPS?

Savannah Merchants Make a Test Case on the Question.

SENT PACKAGE TO OFFICE

Was Refused by the Express Company Because Not Stamped.

HAS BEEN REFERRED TO BOARD OF TRADE

Now the Case Will Be Carried to the United States Courts to Decide and This Will Settle Question.

Savannah, Ga., July 7.—(Special.)—A package was sent to the Southern Express Company's office today by Messrs. George W. Tiedeman & Co. The company refused to receive it unless the sender paid for a one-cent stamp to be put on the bill of lading. The sender refused to put the stamp on, and has referred the matter to the board of trade, which institution will probably take it into the courts at an early date.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Scott has already decided that the tax is on the company, but the company refused to accept his decision and will not give in until the matter has been decided by the United States courts. Superintendent C. L. Myers said today that the matter meant a very large sum to the company, which has 25,000 offices issuing bills of lading every day. The company, he said, would abide by no decision except that of the United States court. A test case is now on in New York, he said, the matter having been referred to Hon. Joseph H. Choate and other lawyers of note.

THE ROUGH RIDERS.

They Put the Beer on a Savannah Saloonkeeper in Fine Style.

Savannah, Ga., July 7.—(Special.)—Four carloads of recruits for Roosevelt's Rough Riders from Santa Fe, New Mexico, arrived in Savannah this morning, having been sent here by mistake. They supposed they were to take a transport here at once and go to Santiago de Cuba. They were all big men, and as one who saw them put it it would be a hard matter to make a dent in one of them with an ax. The men spent nearly the entire day in the city, and busied themselves by lassoing all the negroes who passed in front of the Central railroad depot until they had the street all to themselves. Another crowd of them went into a beer saloon, drank about 100 beers, and then told the barkeeper to charge it to the government. The men were all in citizen's clothes, and among their numerous mascots carried a large American eagle, which was named Teddy Roosevelt. Orders came this afternoon for the contingent of recruits to go to Tampa at once. The men were in charge of Sergeant Condit from Albuquerque, N. M. They will join the remnant of the Rough Riders now in Tampa.

AN INJUNCTION MAY ISSUE

Can an Officeholder Retain Hs Berth and Accept an Army Commission?

Savannah, Ga., July 7.—(Special.)—There is some talk here of instituting mandamus proceedings against Governor Atkinson in case he should refuse to issue a commission to Mr. W. D. Simpkins, recently elected a county commissioner to take the place of Mr. T. Newell West, who now holds a lieutenant's commission in the volunteer army. Mr. West's office was declared vacant, but the governor refused to issue the commission on the ground that the acceptance of a commission in the volunteer army did not vacate an office. The commissioners hold, however, that they have the right to declare a vacancy, since it is practically paramount to the abandonment of the office. The county attorney has written his views to the attorney general, and in case the governor does not recede from his position it is probable mandamus proceedings will be instituted. This would have the effect of bringing into question the status of every civil officer in the state who accepted a commission in the army and who is still holding on to his state office expecting to take it up when the war is over.

Cuba's Navy at Savannah.

Savannah, Ga., July 7.—(Special.)—The only vessel in the Cuban navy is at Savannah today. She is the Alfredo, a small dispatch boat, in command of Jack O'Brien, the famous filibuster. She was on her way from New York to Cuba carrying messages from the junta, and put in here to have some repairs made on her engines, which got out of order on her trip. The repairs will be completed in the morning, and she will then proceed on her trip.

Elected Delgates to Reunion.

Gainesville, Ga., July 7.—(Special.)—Mrs. S. C. Dunlap, president of the Longstreet chapter Daughters of the Confederacy, held an important meeting this week and elected delegates to the reunion in Atlanta. There was a large and interesting meeting and all members of the chapter, with the exception of a very few, will go down and enjoy the reunion of the veterans. The delegates elected are: Mrs. S. C. Dunlap, Mrs. J. R. Boone, Miss Sallie Candler and Mrs. T. Moreno.

Slate Men Strike.

Rockmart, Ga., July 7.—(Special.)—The slate quarry men go out on a strike this morning. They claim their wages are too low and that they cannot support themselves and families on $1 a day. Mr. W. L. Craig, business manager of the company, says that he will employ other men and that the works will be resumed in a short time.

Will Enjoy a Rest.

Griffin, Ga., July 7.—(Special.)—Superintendent Charles Wheeler, of the Griffin cotton mills, left yesterday for Boston, where he will spend some time enjoying a much needed rest. Mr. Wheeler's mills have about filled the order it received from the government for 2,000,000 yards of jeans to be made into uniforms for the soldiers of Cuba, but they have been running night and day to do it.

Naval Reserves May Be Mustered In.

Brunswick, Ga., July 7.—(Special.)—The Brunswick naval militia received a telegram from Washington today stating that Commander Heyward Gignilliat had successfully passed his examination, and that the Second battalion, Georgia naval reserves, would be mustered in at once.

Will Get the War News.

Waycross, Ga., July 7.—(Special.)—In future The Evening Herald will not receive a night bulletin service of war news. A number of citizens have subscribed for a service to be posted every evening at Brinson's drug store.

Tennessee Prohibition Ticket.

Nashville, Tenn., July 7.—The prohibitionists held a state convention this afternoon and nominated W. D. Turney, of Clarksville, for governor. About 150 delegates were in attendance. A new state executive committee was appointed. The platform favors complete prohibition, state and national; tenders support to the president in conducting the war; denounces the army canteen and official corruption at the ballot box.

Will Discuss a Plan of Action.

Birmingham, Ala., July 7.—(Special.)—The democratic state executive committee, chairmen of the various county committees of the democratic party, and other leaders, will meet here Saturday for the purpose of discussing a plan of act'on for the last three weeks of the state campaign. The election is but a little over three weeks off yet and so far the campaign has not warmed up any. The discussion Saturday will be on general lines, as efforts will be made to carry all doubtful counties in the state. The meeting promises to be largely attended.

VIRGINIA BAR ASSOCIATION.

Massachusetts Senator Addresses Old Dominion Lawyers at Old Point.

Old Point Comfort, Va., July 7.—Senator George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, delivered an address before the Virginia Bar Association today, his topic being the supreme court of the United States. He said it must be agreed that the court "has scrupulously kept itself aloof from political controversy and kept off the domain which belongs to the political power of the country. It would be intolerable had it been otherwise." In concluding he said:

"I have spoken in behalf of a tribunal whose constitutional judgments upon the great questions with which it has ever had to deal have overthrown, baffled and brought to naught the policy in regard to the great matter of reconstruction, of the party to which I myself belong and the school of politics in which I have been trained and which, I suppose, was also that of a majority of the American people. I submit I believe that the example of such submission is better and promises more for the continued life of the republic than any party success or than the prevalence of any special policy.

"The life and the glory of this country are not to depend only on armies or navies, not on wealth, not on victory, not on empire, not on commerce, not on numbers, but upon the sentiments which govern the individual citizen—above all, on obedience to law. The one most sublime thing in the universe, except its creator, is that of a great and free people governing itself by a law higher than its own desire."

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

Tenth Triennial National Council Now in Session in Portland, Ore.

Portland, Ore., July 7.—The tenth triennial national council of Congregational churches of the United States met today. There were present 150 delegates.

In the absence of the retiring moderator, Hon. Nelson Dingley, of Maine, Arthur H. Wellman, of Massachusetts, assistant chairman of the provisional committee, called the body to order. The election of a moderator was taken up, and Dr. F. A. Noble, of Chicago, was chosen on the first ballot. The vote was as follows: Dr. F. A. Noble, 72; Dr. M. H. Bradford, Montclair, N. J., 45.

C. V. Coffin, of Connecticuff, and Rev. George Adams, of San Francisco, were elected assistant moderators.

At the afternoon session the moderator appointed committees on business, credentials and finance. The session was occupied with reading and discussing of reports of standing committees.

When a bulletin was read in the council this morning announcing the exchange of Lieutenant Hobson and his men the entire body rose and cheer after cheer was given for the Merrimac crew.

BRISK TIMES AT THE MINES.

Large Orders in Alabama Keep the Men Busy.

Birmingham, Ala., July 7.—(Special.)—A large number of miners are being brought to the Birmingham district from Kentucky and Tennessee, so brisk is the demand for coal. Twenty-one families were brought down last night from Kentucky, and this morning sent to the America mines in Walker county.

A strike is on at the Mary Lee mines, Belle Ellen mines and Gurnee on account of a refusal to grant an advance in wages and sell powder and oil cheaper. The miners are finding no trouble in getting work elsewhere in the district. The Hood Machine Company is in receipt of an order for 1,000 sixteen-inch tram car wheels from Louisiana sugar raisers. The Lenoir City, Tenn., car works will make the cars for the wheels. There is much work in the Birmingham district among the industrial institutions and the furnaces are working with a vim.

"GET 'EM AT EITHER STORE."

Jacobs' Pharmacy, Two Stores: 6 and 8 Marietta St. 23 Whitehall Street.

HOBSON'S CHOICE. . . . .

HOBSON was a rusty old druggist years ago who conducted the only drug store in the town—when a customer would call for an article which he did not have in stock he would hand out something similar and say "take this or nothing"—that was Hobson's choice. It's not that way now—the people know what they want—and we supply that want.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE.

Toilet Articles.

Jacobs' Borated Talcum — The superiority of this powder over all other infant powders is acknowledged by the leading medical authorities, is composed of purified Talcum and Boracic acid, making a healthful and sanitary nursery and toilet powder. Price...10c

Lubin's Baby Powder 18c
Fehrs' Talcum Powder 18c
Mennen's Borated Talcum 18c

Elixir Myrrh and Roses — A new liquid antiseptic Mouth Wash. Contains antiseptics which will, by destroying all injurious matter, impart a beautiful white, pearly appearance to the teeth and leave a delightful, refreshing taste in the mouth. It is absolutely harmless, Price.....25c and 50c

Rubifoam 21c
Euthymol Tooth Paste 18c
Lyon's Tooth Powder 20c
Sozodont 59c

Fragrant Mosquito Lotion — A few drops upon the face and hands; or if preferred, upon the handkerchief or thrown around room, will drive all mosquitoes from the room. Price..... 15c

Proprietary Medicines.

Jacobs' Celery Phosphate — A true nerve tonic, an active alterative, a reliable laxative and diuretic. It restores strength, renews vitality, purifies the blood and regulates the liver and kidneys. Large bottles..50c

S. S. S., small 68c
S. S. S., large $1.16
Brown's Iron Bitters 68c
Our Native Herbs 75c

Barry's Luxomni — Nature's great emmenagogue, a certain cure for menstrual disturbances, such as irregularity, exaggeration, suppressions, etc. As a female tonic it is unequaled. Price..... 67c

Pinkham's Compound 73c

Augsburger Liver and Kidney Medicine — This remedy has been in extensive use in Germany over two hundred years and is a sure cure for all bilious diseases, dyspepsia, constipation, liver and kidney complaints. Price...35c

Grandmothers' Teething Syrup — For children teething. Quiets the worry of children while teething, softens the gums, prevents inflammation, relieves colic, wind in the stomach, diarrhœa, dysentery and removes all pain. Price 25c

Castoria 25c
Winslow's Soothing Syrup 20c

SHAFTER WILL FEED REFUGEES

Thousands of People of Santiago Flock to American Army.

THEIR PITIABLE CONDITION

When Informed That Linares Would Not Surrender City

THEY MADE A RUSH FOR CITY GATES

Tottering Old Men Supported by Their Children, Mothers with Babes in Arms and Children Flee from the Doomed City for Safety.

General Shafter's Headquarters, July 6, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 7, 1 p. m.—(Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.) The French and Portuguese consuls have continued their conference, looking to the relief of the refugees from Santiago. They called on General Shafter this morning and reported that the exiles were wholly destitute and begged for American aid. The general promised to afford the refugees a limited daily supply of food at El Caney and other towns in Spanish territory where they get nothing from Spain. The consuls were very guarded in their references to the situation at Santiago, but they painted it worse than reported by the refugees. They claimed that the garrison only numbers five thousand men. The accuracy of this is doubtful, as General Pando is almost certain to have arrived with what is left of his five thousand men from Manzanillo.

The hospital conditions of our army are improving. Forty ambulances are now in service and there are many empty tents. The wounded are nearly all at Juragua. The headquarters hospital has been cleared in expectation of the next assault. The number of sick is increasing rapidly. There are one hundred cases in the invalid hospital—diarrhoea and fever.

Thousands of Refugees Come to Shafter

Between 12,000 and 15,000 innocent victims of the war have fled here in wild panic to escape the terrors of the threatened bombardment of Santiago, and they are now confronted by the horrors of starvation. In their helpless confusion they are appealing to General Shafter for succor.

Most of them are foreigners, principally French, or with an admixture of foreign blood, and their interests are being looked after by their consuls. When they were informed yesterday that General Toral refused to consider the question of surrender they swarmed out the north gate of the city all day and trudged through the blazing sun over the road, which in places was ankle deep in mud. Tottering old men and women were supported by children and mothers, with babes at their breasts, struggled on toward El Caney, San Luis and other towns.

Most of them came here last night and over 5,000 of them slept in the village, which under ordinary circumstances accommodates 300 people. They were crowded together in the houses, upon the verandas and in the streets. At daylight those who had been overtaken by darkness on the wayside began to pour in, and at this hour they are still coming. Already more than 15,000 are here.

No Food for the Lazy Cubans.

General Young, commanding the First brigade cavalry division, left at noon today for Key West—in bad health—on board the Cherokee. The general has been suffering lately from fever and the doctors advised his leaving. Brigadier General Duffield succeeds to his command.

General Young yesterday refused to issue further rations to the Cubans until advices are received from Washington in answer to his expose of the situation there. The Cubans refuse to assist in the hospital and commissary departments, claiming they are soldiers, and not laborers. The same answer was given to General Baker when he asked the Cubans to help open the roads for the transportation of supplies to the front. This, together with General Garcia's not preventing the entrance of General Pando's re-enforcements into Santiago de Cuba, has caused discontent among the officers and troops. General Young has reported the situation to the United States government. In the meanwhile he has placed the Cubans in a separate camp under police regulations and has turned them over to Clara Barton for rations.

General Shafter explained to the consuls yesterday the impossibility of caring for these poor people out of the army supplies, but he did spare some rations, which were given out with sparing hands last night to the women and the feeble old men.

Today Miss Clara Barton, of the Red Cross Society, offered to provide 5,000 rations if General Shafter would transport them. After consultation with the French consul General Shafter agreed to do so. The first pack train arrived at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and was unloaded in the village square amid the clamoring cries of thousands. The better class held back, while the ignorant, especially the negresses, pressed forward frantically appealing for bread.

Captain Finlay, who commands the garrison in town, saw to it that enough food was reserved to supply those whose delicacy and good breeding restrained them from begging. Many of the better classes have offered to pay almost any price for transportation to Juragua and thence to go by our transports to some foreign port. It appears likely that some arrangements can be made to get them out of the country. A few of the best Spanish families came to El Caney, but many preferred to share the fortunes of war, while others went off northward to San Luis and other places where they have villas and estates.

How long this relief can be extended is problematical. Many, of course, will be driven to the woods and be forced to subsist on mangoes and other fruits.

Quite a number of the Spanish volunteers, who came out with the refugees and who at first were allowed their liberty, are being gathered up and placed under surveillance. It is feared that some may be spies. It has been learned from the refugees that there was a regular mutiny among the volunteers in Santiago the day after the fighting began. The volunteers were loud in their demands that the city should be surrendered.

MUST NOT USE INTOXICANTS.

General Miles Issues an Order to Soldiers in Cuba.

Washington, July 7.—Major General Miles has issued the following general order to the army:

"The army is engaged in active service under climatic conditions which it has not before experienced.

"In order that it may perform its most difficult and laborious duties without the least practicable loss from sickness, the utmost care consistent with prompt and efficient service must be exercised by all, especially the officers.

"The history of other armies has demonstrated that in a hot climate abstinence from the use of intoxicating drink is essential to continued health and efficiency.

"Commanding officers of all grades and officers of the medical staff will carefully note the effect of the use of such light beverages—wine and beer—as are permitted to be sold at the post canteen exchanges, and the commanders of all independent commands are enjoined to restrict, or to entirely prohibit, the sale of such beverages, if the welfare of the troops or the interests of the service require such action.

"In this most important hour of the nation's history it is due the government from all those in its service that they should not only render the most earnest efforts for its honor and welfare, but their physical and intellectual force should be given to their public duties, uncontaminated by any indulgence that shall dim, stultify, weaken or impair their faculties and strength in any particular.

"Officers of every grade, by example as well as by authority, will contribute to the enforcement of the order.

"With a view to avoid extreme suffering among wounded horses or mules on the field of battle, it is hereby ordered that a veterinary surgeon or some other person detailed by the commanding officer will accompany troops in an engagement, whose duty it will be to put an end to the agonies of all horses or mules that, in his judgment, are suffering to a degree requiring such action on his part."

General Miles has promulgated to the army a decision by the attorney general construing that portion of the act of April 26th last, providing that in time of war any officer serving with the troops operating against the enemy who exercises, by competent authority, a command above that pertaining to his grade, shall receive the pay and allowances of the grade appropriate to such command. The attorney general holds that this clause "was intended to apply to all instances where the troops of the United States are assembled in separate bodies, such as regiments, brigades, divisions or corps, for the purpose of carrying on and bringing to a conclusion the war with Spain," but that "all service in the army at the present time is not to be considered as operating against an enemy. Troops and their officers on the western frontiers performing the same service as garrisons which are requisite in time of peace, and are not considered a part of the army assembled to carry on the war with Spain, would not be within the meaning of the act."

To entitle an officer to the pay of a grade above that actually held by him, the assignment thereto, it is held, must be the written order of the commanding general in the field or the secretary of war.

Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters make health, health rosy cheeks and happiness.

CHARGES HIM WITH KIDNAPING.

Young Woman Seeks a Warrant for Her Brother.

New York, July 7.—Miss Harriet S. Chandler, whose home is in Milwaukee, applied in the west side police court today for a warrant for the arrest of her brother, Samuel J. Chandler, of this city, whom she charges with kidnaping and illegally detaining her in a sanitarium for several months. The police magistrate postponed the issuance of a warrant until the attorneys in the case shall have filed briefs.

Miss Chandler alleges that on April 20th she was forcibly abducted from the Fifth avenue hotel, where she was stopping with her mother, and taken to the St. Savior institution, this city, where she was kept against her will until June 29th, on which date she was released by an order of court obtained by her attorney, with whom she had been unable to communicate before that time. She alleges that her brother admitted to her that he had her confined in the institution, and also that letters written by her to her mother should be forwarded to him, and that she be permitted to communicate with no one except himself.

Parker Pillsbury Dead.

Concord, N. H., July 7.—Parker Pillsbury, the associate of William Lold Garrison, Wendell Phillips and others of the great anti-slavery movement, died at his home here today. He was 89 years of age.

Mrs. W. A. Turner, Cedartown, Ga.

Griffin, Ga., July 7.—(Special.)—Mrs. W. W. Turner, of Cedartown, died yesterday, after a brief illness, and her remains were brought to Griffin this afternoon for interment. The deceased was married about eighteen months ago and her young husband is well nigh crushed by his sad bereavement.

Miss Hettie Kell, Griffin, Ga.

Griffin, Ga., July 7.—(Special.)—Miss Hettie Kell, the sister of Adjutant General John McIntosh Kell, died at her home in Sunny Side this afternoon at 5:50 o'clock. The deceased was seventy-four years of age and was known throughout this entire section of the state for her many noble traits of character, her deeds of charity and devotion to her church.

California Town Destroyed by Fire.

Bakersfield, Cal., July 7.—The little town of Kern City, two miles from here, has been almost destroyed by fire. Three blocks and a half in the center of the place was swept away, the loss being $75,000; insured for one-half that amount. The Southern Pacific railroad buildings were saved.

Knoxville Wants Visitors.

Knoxville, Tenn., July 7.—(Special.)—The state board of health officials has notified Dr. W. S. Nash, secretary of the local board, that no quarantine will be established at Knoxville in the event of an outbreak of yellow fever in the south. The board holds that the climatic conditions here are such as to make impossible the life of the yellow fever germs. Knoxville has never been known to have yellow fever, although refugees have come here from every southern city in which the disease ever took a strong hold.

Twenty Business Houses Burned.

Dallas, Tex., July 7.—A fire at Rogers, Bell county, has destroyed about twenty places of business, causing a lost of $60,000, partly insured. J. N. Brookes, merchant and banker, is the heaviest loser. His loss amounts to $14,000.

BEWARE OF CUREALLS!

There are many advertising doctors who claim to cure almost every disease. It is wiser to depend on specialists who limit their practice within certain lines. The study and experience of the specialist makes him a concentrated force. We have surgeon specialists at this all their efforts on deses of the body, limbs and ormities and blemishes of the body, limbs face. THEIR SUCCESS IS WONDERFUL. We also have medical specialists who attend to chronic diseases, kidney and bladder troubles, and all disorders of the skin and blood or private, nervous and wasting diseases.



Not one of our specialists pretends to be a cure-all, but each in his own line can guarantee to cure any case he takes in hand.

We send question blanks for mail treatment, and always give advice FREE. Call or address

Washington Medical and Surgical Institute

CAL INSTITUTE,

200-1 Austell Building, Atlanta, Ga.

WILL HOLD 1899 SESSION IN DETROIT

Christian Endeavor Society Has Selected Next Place of Meeting.

COMMITTEE ANNOUNCES PLACE

Long Telegram from President William McKinley Is Received.

AN APPROPRIATE ANSWER IS SENT

Addresses Are Made Before the Meeting by Prominent Speakers from Many States.

Nashville, Tenn., July 7.—In 1899 the hosts of the Christian Endeavor Society will meet in Detroit, Mich. The board of trustees, after hearing the arguments presented by representatives of the different cities asking for the honor, decided and so announced this afternoon.

Auditorium Endeavor was filled to overflowing by an expectant, joyous, enthusiastic audience and the programme prepared was carried out promptly at 3 p. m. With President Clark presiding, the choir sang the beautiful "Ode of Welcome," written by Professor J. I. D. Hinds, of Lebanon, Tenn.

After devotional exercises, conducted by Rev. W. S. Jacobs, Columbus, Miss., Rev. Ira Landrith, of Nashville, delivered a short address of welcome on behalf of the committee of '98, which was followed by the welcome of the pastors of the city delivered by Rev. Dr. J. I. Vance.

Governor Taylor in delivering the address of welcome on behalf of the state was in excellent form and made one of the best and most interesting addresses he has ever delivered. The responses delivered in behalf of the visiting endeavorers were brief, but most appropriate and were by E. P. Metcalf, Providence, R. I.; T. G. Ferguson, Toronto, Ont., and H. H. Grothose, Dallas, Tex. Secretary John W. Bear then read his annual report.

President Clark read his annual address. The following dispatch from President McKinley and President Clark's answer were read and received with tumultous applause by the cheering thousands:

"Washington, July 7.—Mr. John Willis Baer, Hotel Duncan, Nashville, Tenn.: I take great pleasure in extending to the convention words of greetings and best wishes Before the Christian Endeavor Society the magnificent possibilities and in congratulating the society on its splendid achivements in the past I would bid it godspeed to even grander and nobler success in the future.

"WILLIAM McKINLEY."

"President William McKinley, Washington.—The Christian Endeavor of the United States assembled at Nashville, Tenn., in the seventeenth International convention of the society and representing more than 2,500,000 young men and women of the United States alone, wish to thank you for your greeting and express their heartiest sympathy with their Christian president, William McKinley, in his suggestion for a service of praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God. They have read the proclamation at their opening service and have united, as he desired, in prayer for a speedy peace. FRANCIS E. CLARK,

"JOHN WILLIS BAER, President.

"Secretary."

Frequent references made by the speakers to a friendly union between Great Britain and the United States were vociferously cheered, especially by the Canadian delegates, a large delegation being in attendance.

Tonight the auditorium and Williston hall were packed and the official programmes were enthusiastically carried out. Rev. Howard B. Grose, of Boston, and President Clark presided. Rev. D. J. Burrell, New York; Rev. Philip Y. Pendleton, Ohio; Booker T. Washington, Alabama; Rev. Ernest W. Shurtleff, Massachusetts, and Rev. R. S. MacArthur, New York, delivered addresses.

Kansas City Union was awarded the banner for the best progress made.

CAMPBELL WAS EXAMINED.

He Has That Money Hanna Gave to Boyce To Buy Votes.

Cincinnati, July 7.—(Special.)—Colonel T. C. Campbell, attorney of New York and Cincinnati, appeared before Judge Dempsey today to submit to an examination as garnishee in the suit of Goodrich H. Barbour against H. H. Boyce, of Mark Hanna senatorial bribery fame. Barbour's claim dates back to April 20, 1883, and there is quite an amount of interest due. The alleged bribery money Colonel Campbell is supposed to have in his possession is $1,750. Attorney Ferris read from Campbell's testimony before the senate investigating committee, where he testified that $1,000 was given him as a fee by Mr. Boyce to secure a vote for Hanna for United States senator, $20,000 to be expended for that purpose, if necessary. All the amount advanced was $1,750.

"Where was the money paid?" asked Ferris.

"Paid at the Emery hotel," was the reply.

"In what kind of money?"

"In bills or currency?"

"United States money?"

"Yes."

"When was this?"

"It was in the early part of January of this year. The $750 was paid on the night of the same day the $1,000 was paid at Hotel Emery."

"Where is the money now?"

"In my safe in New York, waiting the disposition of suits there and also on the United States senate in the matter of the senatorial election investigation."

"Where are the papers in the matter?"

"I turned them over to the senate officials."

"Are you garnisheed in the suits in New York?"

"No, they were more in the nature of an attachment brought by the creditors of Mr. Boyce."

"What are the amounts?"

"In one case $768 is involved and in another $165."

The case is still in Judge Dempsey's hands.

CUBANS DO NOT KILL PRISONERS

General Shafter Does Not Allow Insurgents to Guard Spaniards.

Washington, July 7.—The war department today posted the following dispatch from General Shafter received in response to an inquiry as to the reported killing of Spanish prisons by Cubans:

Playa del Este, July 7.—Honorable Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.: Dispatch as to killing of prisoners by Cubans absolutely false. No prisoners have been turned over to them and they have shown no disposition to treat badly any Spaniards who have fallen into their hands.

SHAFTER,
Major General Commanding.

John M. Miller & Co., 39 Marietta St. Blank books, school books and all kinds of stationery.

SPANISH VERSION OF RECENT FIGHTING

Accounts of Engagements About Santiago Sent Out from Havana.

ALL WERE SPANISH VICTORIES

Each Encounter Before the Town Resulted in Heavy American Loss.

ONLY A FEW SPANIARDS WERE HURT

Stories from Spanish Sources Cannot Be Used in Parallel Columns with American Accounts.

Havana, July 6.—(Delayed in Transmission. Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)—The following are Spanish accounts of recent events of the war:

During the morning of July 2d Alexander Gollan, the British consul, visited Captain General Blanco and bade the latter farewell. It was Mr. Gollan's intention to leave Havana on board the British warship Talbot on July 4th. Mr. Jerome, the British vice consul, succeeds Mr. Gollan.

At noon on July 1st two American columns of 6,000 men each made a simultaneous attack upon San Juan hill, near Santiago de Cuba, which was defended by 1,600 Spanish soldiers, and upon El Caney, a small town near Santiago de Cuba garrisoned by 450 soldiers.

The Americans attacked with heavy artillery, and at the same time the American fleet bombarded Aguadores beach.

The Americans took possession of San Juan hill and El Caney after a hard resistance upon the part of the Spaniards. The fighting lasted all day. The Spanish losses were 200 men at El Caney and 400 men at San Juan hill. Among the Spanish losses were two officers and twenty-five soldiers killed, and the wounded included General Linares and twenty-six superior officers, among them being Colonels Ordonez and Gaul and 290 soldiers and eleven sailors.

At El Caney General Vera del Ray was seriously wounded and has since died.

Private advices say that the Americans lost 1,000 men, including 500 men seriously wounded.

On July 2d the Americans attacked the Spanish positions at San Antonio, Canora and Guaybito. The Spaniards defended them tenaciously and did not abandon their positions. The garrison of Cobre repelled an insurgent attack at the same time, and the American fleet bombarded the fortifications of Morro, Socapa and Punta Gorda, damaging Morro castle.

The Spanish Losses.

The Spanish army lost Lieutenant Yrizer, of the artillery, wounded, and four soldiers killed, four severely wounded and twenty-eight slightly wounded. The Spanish navy lost three men killed of the crew of the Reina Mercedes and six of her crew were wounded.

At the Punta Gorda battery Second Lieutenant Pina, of the navy, and one sailor were wounded.

During the fighting of July 1st Captain Bustamente, the chief of Admiral Cervera's staff and the inventor of the automatic torpedoes bearing his name, was wounded.

The Velasco battery, near Morro castle, Havana, during the night of July 1st fired upon the American cruiser Montgomery, which had approached the coast. Some of the Spanish projectiles fell near the Montgomery, which retired speedily.

On July 1st two American ships of 700 tons, having heavy artillery, opened fire against Manzanillo. The Spanish gunboats anchored at Manzanillo went to meet them. The gunboat Delgado Perego was the first to open fire and the American ships were repulsed after forty-five minutes' combat. The Spanish losses were two sailors wounded and some men slightly wounded on board the pontoon Maria.

On July 3d an American gunboat, a cruiser and two transport ships, having landing forces on board, fired over one thousand projectiles against Tunas de Zaney, province of Santa Clara. The Spanish artillery answered the fire and it was seen that eight projectiles had fallen on the deck of the cruiser. The Americans were obliged to retire. Five houses were burned and twenty-three were injured by the artillery fire. Lieutenant Roads was slightly injured, one artilleryman was killed and two artillerymen were wounded and some infantrymen were wounded, number not announced.

The same ships fired 100 shots against Tayabacoa fort, near Tunas de Zaney, and landed forces, which were obliged by the fire of the fort and the Spanish garrison to re-embark. The fort was slightly damaged and one soldier was wounded.

The American forces tried to land again, but the Granada battalion, which was reconnoitering to the east, prevented them. One transport ran ashore and the American ship did not succeed in pulling her off.

Insurgents in Mourning.

It is reported that the insurgents in the province of Puerto Principe are wearing black bands on their left arms, which is supposed to be a sign of mourning for some important insurgent chief, name unknown, who died recently.

The American cruiser which was reconnoitering on June 30th with rapid fire guns at the entrance of the port of Isabella Sagua fired one shot against the Spanish gunboat Loitada, which was at anchor in the harbor. The gunboat was not damaged.

Dr. Edward Belot, formerly a United States colonel, and who was well known here, is dead.

At 10 o'clock on the morning of July 5th the chief of the American forces in front of Santiago sent an emissary to General Toral, the Spanish commander, inviting him to surrender. The answer sent back was that the Spaniards were ready to repel energetically any aggressive movement. Captain General Blanco has approved and applauded this answer.

On the intervention of the foreign consuls at Santiago the Americans gave the inhabitants twenty-four hours in which to remove their women and children and sick persons. A British gunboat has taken away the British subjects. The time expired on July 6th at 10 a. m.

The Americans on July 1d, during the afternoon, attacked the Spanish positions at Santiago and were repulsed, the Spaniards having one officer and six soldiers killed and six officers and seven soldiers wounded.

Colonel Escario's column of 3,600 men had twenty killed and 170 wounded while marching from Manzanillo to Santiago.

The governor general has ordered that public employees be paid in gold coin less 10 per cent in silver, or its equivalent in paper money.

There was a festival on July 3d for the purpose of collecting money to establish free kitchens for the poor.

The sum of $2,500 in silver was netted for the kitchens.

Three American ships have tried to capture at Punta Niquero, province of Santiago, the Spanish gunboat Centenela. The latter was hit thirty-nine times and was damaged about her engines on the port side aft. Her commander sank her in a swamp on purpose and her crew succeeded later in getting her afloat. They are now repairing her. The Spaniards lost one coal passer killed.

The municipality of Havana has decided to nominate General Arolas as Havana's "adopted son," owing to the interest he has shown in the defense of the city. The Cuban colonial assembly has sent through the Madrid government a protest to all the European and American governments against the decision of the American forces to destroy the city of Santiago, thereby violating all humanitarian and civilized laws.

Admiral Cervera has telegraphed to Captain General Blanco the particulars of the loss of his squadron, saying that after an unequal combat, the Spanish vessels were totally destroyed.

Blanco Issues Address.

Captain General Blanco has addressed the following proclamation to the people:

"To the Inhabitants of the Island of Cuba: Success does not always accompany honor. The Spanish fleet commanded by Admiral Cervera has just accomplished the most difficult act of heroism recorded in naval annals during the present century. The blow is a heavy one, but Spaniards should not be dismayed before this misfortune, in spite of its gravity. On the contrary, we must show to the world that our courage will not yield before reverses and that we have the courage to calmly meet adversity and fight against it until we can conquer it. We have forces enough to defend our just cause and bring us out triumphant in our right, if we are united in the sacred love for our motherland. We must consecrate our lives and our property to the common cause in the hour of adversity.

"The virtues of our country are being tested; let us surely prove the worth hoarded up among the Spanish people and let us be in readiness before the peril which confronts us.

"Let us have confidence in God and in our right to uphold our country's honor and integrity. This is expected of you. Be ready for victory or die at the front for Spain's honor and the integrity of our paternal soil."

It is reported that Admiral Cervera is well treated by Sampson and is accorded the consideration due his high rank in the navy.

General Vera del Ray, who was killed during the fighting of July 1st, was buried by the Americans with the military honors due to his rank and courage.

Owing to the loss of the Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera the theaters here have suspended their performances. The disaster has caused a profound impression, but the Spaniards pronounce themselves ready to continue the fighting to defend their country, inch by inch, against the invader.

Complete order prevails in Havana and the patriotic Spaniards who are supporting Captain General Blanco announce that they are ready to die before they will capitulate.

According to private information received here General Shafter praises the courageous conduct of the Spanish troops defending Santiago de Cuba and says they are fighting with heroism with forces very much superior to them in number.

The British warship Talbot carried some private mail. Among her passengers were the banker, Borjas, and his partner.

RETAIN THEIR SELF POSSESSION

Spaniards Receive the Loss of Cervera's Fleet with Calm Dignity.

London, July 7.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"The Spanish people received the terrible blow of the loss of their fleet with wonderful self-possession and calm dignity. All the popular festivals, even the bull fights, have been indefinitely postponed, but there is no sign of panic or even of flurry.

"The people find consolation in a conviction of military strength, and are pleased at the semi-official reports, and General Blanco has been ordered to send 15,000 re-enforcements to Santiago. The government seems undecided as to what course to pursue. Senor Sagasta's statement that the government desired to know the opinion of the army in Cuba on the loss of the fleet, represents an important feature of the situation.

"It is the general belief in military circles that anything like capitulation would create a dangerous exasperation in the army in Cuba. Senor Sagasta probably favors peace, but the government wants time for reflection."

MISSOURI POPULISTS SPLIT.

Two Tickets Are Now Before That Party in That State.

St. Louis, July 7.—The populist state convention split on the question of fusion and two conventions were held. The regulars nominated this ticket:

Supreme judges—S. A. Handy, for short term, and J. M. McCall, for long term.

Railway commissioner—J. R. Smith.

Superintendent of schools—J. D. Elliff.

The middle-of-the-roaders' ticket is:

Supreme judges—J. N. Voorhis, Livingston county, long term; H. I. Livingstone, Howell county, for short term.

Railway commissioner—J. S. Hillis, Harrison county.

Superintendent of public schools—J. D. Brown, Jackson county.

The regular committee on resolutions reported a platform reaffirming the principles adopted by the Omaha and St. Louis conventions, declaring money for carrying on the war with Spain should be obtained by coinage of silver and legal tender notes, and not by an enormous increase in taxes and enlargement of public debt; that the present system of using bank credit as a circulating medium was extravagant and dangerous. The initiative and referendum was favored in the enactment of our laws.

The platform of the middle-of-the-roaders is substantially the same.

EDUCATORS ARE IN SESSION.

Prominent Instructors Are Now in Convention in Washington.

Washington, July 7.—The morning session of the National Council of Education was devoted to a discussion of the report of the committee of twelve on rural schools.

"School Maintainence" was the subject of addresses by President A. S. Draper, of the University of Illinois, and Professor E. B. Smith, of the State Normal school of Athens, Ga.; Superintendent N. Dougherty, of Peoria, Ill., and State Superintendent N. C. Scheffer, of Harrisburg, Pa., spoke on the subject of school supervision.

Professor A. B. Hinsdale and others also made addresses.

PRESIDENT WANTS NEGRO TROOP

McKinley Desires Congress To Pass Bill Before Adjourning.

Washington, July 7.—The president made it known to senators and representatives who called upon him today that he considered it unwise for congress to adjourn before the bill to raise 25,000 colored troops was passed.

He considered it absolutely indispensable that this bill should be enacted into law immediately. Chairman Hull, of the military committee, was in conference with him today over that legislation, and stated afterwards that he believed the bill would be passed.

It was recently recommended by the secretary of war, who stated that these troops were specially adapted to the Cuban climate and necessary to the success of the war.

The attendance is not large, but all present are prominent Presbyterian workers. A few delegates are here from Macon, St. John's and other presbyteries besides the membership of this, Savannah presbytery.

R. Habersham Clay, an elder of Savannah, made a highly instructive address in the Presbyterian Institute. His subject was: "The Ruling Elder of Today: His Difficulties, Powers and Privileges." Elder Clay had studied his subject thoroughly and his talk was well received. The elder in the Presbyterian church is a layman, but he is a potent factor in the church.

Belgian Expedition Slaughtered.

Brussels, July 7.—The papers announce that a Belgian expedition of 100 men, under Lieutenant Duboise, has been surprised by Gonzales's rebels, who killed thirty-one members of the expedition and captured a quantity of rifles and cartridges. Lieutenant Duboise was afterwards deserted by his comrades and killed.

CITY MARSHAL SHOT TO DEATH

Was Attempting To Arrest a Drunken Desperado.

MAN TOOK OFFICER'S GUN

While In a Scuffle To Prevent His Being Taken.

MARSHAL THEN LEFT THE SCENE

Returned Later with Another Weapon, Fired on the Drunken Man, Who in Turn Returned the Fire, Instantly Killing the Marshal.

Knoxville, Tenn., July 7.—(Special.)—Lon Fernandez, city marshal at Rogersville, was shot and instantly killed last night by Bradley Bynum, of that place. Bynum was creating disorder and was under the influence of drink. The marshal attempted the arrest of the drunken man, and Fernandez was forced to fire upon Bynum. The bullet from the officer's pistol grazed Bynum's temple and, crazed with drink, he then shot to death the keeper of the peace. Death was instantaneous, as Fernandez fell at the first shot.

Bynum made his escape, and is believed to have gone toward the mountains. A posse is now in pursuit. Great excitement reigns in Rogersville.

QUADRUPLE MURDERER KILLED.

Kentuckian Who Shot Two Men and Two Women to Death Now Corpse.

Harrodsburg, Ky., July 7.—The quadruple murderer, Richard Volaw, of Washington county, who escaped last Sunday night after he had instantly killed two men and mortally wounded two women at a gospel meeting at Cornishville, twelve miles from this place, was shot and instantly killed this morning by G. W. Coulter, sheriff of Boyle county.

Volaw was hiding out in the knobs near Parksville, Boyle county, close to the residence of his uncle, John Hooper. At 4:40 o'clock this morning Volaw emerged from the bushes and was going to his breakfast. Sheriff Coulter, Marshall Tom Helm, of Danville, and Robert Bristow were lying in wait for him. Coulter ordered him to surrender. Volaw threw his hand to his left hip pocket, and as he was drawing his revolver, Coulter shot him through the wrist and heart, killing him instantly.

They brought the dead body here for interment. The $300 reward offered by Governor Bradley will be claimed.

Volaw's crime was a most depicable one. He made his appearance at a gospel meeting in progress under a tent and disturbed the exercises with his drunken behavior. Being requested by Mr. Thomas Hale, aged sixty-three, to keep quiet, he shot the old man to death. Then he turned on Merritt Atkinson, killing him instantly. Other shots were fired into the gospel tent, wounding mortally Julia Poulter and Miss Nora Campbell.

Volaw was a young desperado. Had he been taken alive he would very probably have been lynched, so intense was the feeling against him.

Forecast for Today.

Georgia—Showers and thunder storms; southerly winds.

Alabama—Showers and thunder storms; light, southerly winds.

Spain Erects New Batteries.

Gibraltar, July 7.—Spain has decided to erect new batteries with modern ordnance on Breen island, opposite Gibraltar. Two batteries of artillery have arrived at Algeciras and will be placed on Cabrita Point.

Palpitation of the Heart.



"A severe attack of nervous prostration left my heart in a very weak state. It would palpitate and flutter at the slightest exertion, and I was unable to attend to business. I tried several remedies without benefit, until I began using Dr. Miles' Heart Cure which cured me completely." W. Wolliney, Jackson, Miss.

DR. MILES' Heart Cure

is sold by all druggists on guarantee first bottle benefits or money back. Book on heart and nerves sent free. Dr. Miles Medical Company, Elkhart, Ind.

ABBO

THE YOGI OF AMERICA

He Works Wonderful Cures that Dumbfound Doctors and Astonishes the Multitudes.

People Flocking from all Parts of the Country to See this Remarkable Man and Go away Satisfied.

The blind are made to see, the lame to walk, the deaf to hear and the victims of rheumatism, consumption, paralytic and every other disease are restored to perfect health in a remarkable short time.

Leaped and Stamped His Feet for Joy.

Mr. J. T. Wilson, who resides at 47 Jones avenue, was a helpless victim of rheumatice for several months, and with great difficulty he dragged himself to the doctor's office yesterday. After receiving one treatment lasting about twenty minutes, Mr. Wilson leaped around the office like a boy, and could scarcely believe what had been done for him was possible. He left the office without cane or crutch, with a broad smile upon his face.

FREE! FREE!!

Only three days remain in which to take advantage of Dr. Abbo's offer to treat free until cured all who call before July 10th. Saturday positively the last day of free treatment.

No Charge Except for necessary medicines.

So much has been written concerning the healing powers of Abbo, and the marvelous cures he has performed, that to those away from the city it reads like romance. So surprising has been many of his cures that not only the laymen but the medical world stands aghast in utter bewilderment at a power so potent and marvelous as to break congestion in a few moments' time. Scores of chronic diseases that for years have defied the combined skill of the medical world have been brought to Abbo, and in a remarkably short time those who were blind have received sight, the deaf to hear, Rheumatic pains have disappeared and paralyzed limbs have taken new life. No man who ever came to this country has created so much excitement as Abbo, whose name is on the lips of nearly every man, woman and child in Atlanta as Abbo, the Wonder Worker.

Abbo's cures have puzzled the whole medical fraternity and astonished the world. His methods are entirely his own discoveries, many being made during his practice in India, Australia and South Africa.

No living man has made the record that Abbo has in two years' time in America. He has received more testimonials and successfully treated more cases than any living physician in the same length of time. His treatment is quick and permanent, and he protects his patients by taking only those cases that can be cured.

Abbo treats no acute diseases, but makes an Entire Specialty of Chronic and long standing diseases. Cases given up by doctors and pronounced incurable, he most desires to see.

ABBO MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE,

72 MARIETTA STREET,

Opposite Postoffice, Atlanta, Ga.

Hours 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Guardian's Sale.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—By virtue of an order of the court of ordinary of said county, granted at the July term, 1898, will be sold before the courthouse door of said county on the first Tuesday in August, 1898, within the legal hours of sale, the following property of Clemmie, Henry and Mamie Darden, Wesley Darden, guardian, the same being an undivided 3-12 interest in the following property, to-wit: (1) A certain lot in the city of Atlanta beginning at a point 150 feet south of a point 86 feet east of the southeast corner of former Jack, now Carter street, and Chestnut street, and running thence east along the south side of the lot belonging to Mrs. S. E. Renfroe 86 feet to a stake, and running back of uniform width 150 feet; being the southern half of what is known as lot No. 6 of original land lot No. 110, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county. Also (2) a certain lot in the city of Atlanta commencing on Chestnut street and adjoining Landrum's and running south 50 feet along Chestnut street to Brown's; thence along Brown east 86 feet to Brown; thence along Brown 55 feet north to Landrum's; thence along Landrum's 86 feet to the starting point. Being a part of land lot No. 110 of the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia. Sold for the purpose of division and for the support and education of the said minors, Clemmie, Henry and Mamie Darden. Terms cash. WESLEY DARDEN,

july8 15 22 29-fri Guardian.

Sale of Valuable Real Estate on Harris Street, Between Peachtree and Ivy Streets.

Under and by virtue of a decree of foreclosure and sale rendered by the Hon. William T. Newman, judge of the United States circuit court for the northern district of Georgia, in the equity cause of William L. Dorr vs. James Bridge, et al., pending in said court, I, Edwin P. Ansley, the commissioner appointed by the said court, will on Tuesday, the 2d day of August, 1898, proceed and sell for cash, at public outcry, the following two pieces of real estate, together with the improvements thereon:

1. All that tract or parcel of land described as follows: Beginning at a point 181 feet from the southeast corner of Peachtree and Harris streets, at the east side of a ten-foot alley, and running thence south along the east side of said alley 100 feet, thence east parallel with Harris street 50 feet, thence north 100 feet to Harris street, thence west along the south side of Harris street 44 feet to beginning point.

2. Beginning at a point 205 feet east of the southeast corner of Peachtree and Harris streets, and running thence south 100 feet, thence east parallel with Harris street 50 feet, thence north 100 feet to Harris street, thence west along south side of Harris street 41 feet to point of beginning.

Said lots being portions of city lots Nos. 20 and 25 in block 5 of land lot 81, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, lying on the south side of Harris street between Peachtree and Ivy streets.

The said sale will be had on the premises. Said sale will be made subject to confirmation by the said court.

EDWIN P. ANSLEY, Commissioner.
TOMPKINS & ALSTON, Attorneys.
july8-45

The Constitution.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

CLARK HOWELL.....Editor
W. A. HEMPHILL.....Business Manager

The Morning Constitution (with Sunday) per year, $8.00; without Sunday, $6.00; Weekly, $1.00.

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NEW YORK—Brentano's, corner Broadway and Sixteenth street; the Hotel Marlborough.
CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 217 Dearborn st.; Great Northern Hotel.
DENVER—Hamilton & Kendrick.
HOUSTON, TEX.—Bottler Bros.
KANSAS CITY—Van Noy Bros.
MACON, GA.—Subscription Department, W. D. Bankston, Manager, office at Burr Brown's book store, Mulberry street.
ROME, GA.—J. Sam Veal, 230 Broad street.

To Subscribers.

The Traveling Agents for The Constitution are Messrs. W. H. Overbey and Charles H. Donnelly.

NICHOLS & HOLLIDAY, Constitution Building, sole Advertising Managers for all territory outside of Atlanta.

ATLANTA, GA., July 7, 1898.

What Is the Matter with Schley?

Our able contemporary, The Washington Post, wants to know where Commodore Schley was during the engagement which resulted in the destruction of Cervera's squadron and the capture of the admiral and a number of his men. The inquiry is a timely one. The country knows by this time where Schley was in fact, but where was he officially? Practically his name has been suppressed, and the great victory which he won, more marvelous in every way than Dewey's at Manila, has been credited, officially to Sampson, who did not conduct the engagement, and who was not in it until the last moment when the affair was practically over.

It is no wonder, therefore, that The Washington Post makes anxious inquiry about Schley. Officially, he was absent from the scene altogether. Sampson was seven or eight miles from the scene when the engagement began, does not mention Schley in his Fourth of July dispatch, but calmly appropriates the victory as his own—not explicitly, of course, but in a way that deceived the whole country for a moment, including the watchful Washington Post, which pictured Dewey and Sampson standing side by side, supporting the American flag.

There was also a dispatch from Watson, who was not in the affair at all, but he omits all mention of Schley's name. Now, but for the newspaper correspondents, including the Associated Press, the people of this country would never know that to Schley and the vessels acting in concert with him (both Sampson and Watson being far away) belong the whole credit of the most remarkable naval victory of modern times. Officially, Schley has been suppressed, and the suppression seems to be the result of a deliberate intention to deprive him of the credit that is his due, and of the honor that should follow so remarkable an achievement.

Without presuming to criticize the action of Sampson, or to prejudge his motives, we may very safely say that he would have stood higher in the estimation of all fair-minded Americans if he had worded his Fourth of July dispatch so as to give Schley credit for his remarkable achievement. He would have done himself ample justice by doing justice to Schley. As it is, he must stand in the attitude of endeavoring, indirectly, to deprive Schley of the laurels he won in destroying Cervera's squadron.

The Washington Post calls attention to the part that Commodore Schley has displayed in all the episodes and events that have led up to last Sunday's remarkable achievement. It is truly an astonishing record of promptness, energy, efficiency and superb management. Held at Hampton Roads for long weeks, he was at length sent to Cuban waters to act with Sampson in taking care of Cervera's fleet, which was known to be heading for a Spanish port in the West Indies. The Spaniard eluded Sampson and went into Santiago harbor. Schley found where he was, and intimated that he would be glad to receive an order to go in after him. But nothing was done. Sampson, his junior, was placed in charge of the operations, and the naval campaign was confined to bombarding various forts and works, and to wigwagging night and day.

As a matter of fact, it would have been easy for Schley to enter Santiago harbor, and if his desire could have controlled, the country would have been spared the scenes of carnage and death that have been enacted on the outskirts of Santiago. The Spanish ships killed many of our men in the assaults that were made on the outposts and fortified positions. Finally, when the Spanish admiral made a dash out of the harbor, Schley was there to receive him. If the fleet had waited for orders from Sampson, the Spaniards would have escaped. It was Schley who organized the pursuit, and it was under his direction that the Spanish squadron was destroyed.

But not a word of all this appears in the reports and felicitations that have passed between the government and the fleet. Officially, the hero of the occasion was not present at all. We think that Sampson's dispatch will rise to vex him, and we are sorry that it should be so. It is a pity, a very great pity, that he was not equal to the demands of the occasion—that he did not show himself to be every inch a man by being forward to recognize the splendid achievement of Schley.

American Locomotives.

American locomotives are steadily growing in popularity in both hemispheres. In the past twelve years the exports of these products have increased from 52 to 338. In the following table compiled by The Railway Gazette further particulars in regard to the exports of American locomotives are given showing aggregate and average values:

Year.	Number.	Value.	Average Value.
1886	52	$ 333,393	$6,414
1887	58	373,945	6,435
1888	56	407,014	7,268
1889	144	1,327,149	8,521
1890	161	1,280,060	7,954
1891	275	2,424,363	8,816
1892	197	1,717,715	8,719
1893	195	1,794,709	9,203
1894	142	1,028,330	7,241
1895	252	2,397,519	9,442
1896	261	2,512,270	9,625
1897	338	3,225,831	9,514

From the manner in which the present year has started out it is likely that all former records in this direction will be broken. Up to the present time with barely more than six months gone, 270 American locomotives have been shipped to foreign countries.

A Horrible Affair.

The story of the loss of the French liner Bourgogne is a black one at best, but the details of the affair, gathered from the survivors, make one of the most horrible recitals of modern times. We read of the awful scenes enacted and thank heaven that they could not have occurred on any vessel manned and officered by Americans or Englishmen. It is impossible not to feel that these scenes mark the difference of character, temperament and motive that divides the English-speaking races from the Latins.

The assassination of women and children, the slaughter of the weak by the crew of the boat seems almost beyond belief. Such events would be incredible did we not remember the scenes recently enacted at the conflagration of a French charity bazaar in Paris, where the men, in order to save themselves, trampled women and young girls to death and left them to perish in the flames. That event has prepared the world to believe any story of savage cowardice that may be attributed to the Latins. They have men of conspicuous courage and chivalry among them, men whose names and characters illuminate history, but these races, taken as a whole, do not measure up to the Anglo-Saxon standard.

The savage slaughter of women and children and the murder of weak passengers by the crew of the Bourgogne could not have occurred on an American or English liner. The safety of the women and children would have been the first thought of officers and crew, and if the latter had shirked its duty, the mutineers would have been shot down by their officers.

Altogether, the details of the Bourgogne affair form the most horrible, the most revolting chapter in modern annals.

The American Woman.

We feel quite sure that the sentiment contained in the following paragraph recently published in The New York Sun does great injustice to the American woman, although its author herself belongs to the fair sex. In commenting upon the present war this gentle contributor, whose name is not disclosed, says:

> Why not open the penitentiaries? Why not enlist the convicts and send them to Cuba to bear the brunt of Spain's smokeless ammunition? Why should the best blood of America be shed in this unholy and unalled-for war when our prisons are filled with able-bodied men who are an expense to the country and a detriment at large? Surely the broken hearts of mothers, wives and daughters count for something in this terrible struggle of today—a struggle which might have been averted three months ago had not our politicians blundered and consummated their folly by delay!

There is something painfully harsh in the foregoing paragraph which is wholly at variance with the sentiment generally entertained by the women of the south, and we believe it to be wholly at variance with the sentiment generally entertained by the women of the north. While it is only natural that the fair sex should shrink instinctively from the idea of war, it is not in accord with the traditions of the fair sex in this country to associate with this disposition the least unwillingness to uphold the nation's flag. Indeed, it is the glory of the American woman that while she has always been opposed to the shedding of blood she has never failed to meet the demands of patriotism nor to make any sacrifice which the nation has required at her hands; and so in the present war we believe that while it grieves her to see the flower of the land cut down in what may seem to her unnecessary strife, she is nevertheless loyal in every fiber of her nature to the cause which so vitally concerns the honor of the nation as well as the interests of human freedom throughout the globe.

With respect to the paragraph alone quoted we are moved to ask its gentle author if she really thinks that either the brilliant victory at Manila or the recent signal triumph at Santiago could have been achieved by jail-birds and convicts? Liberty's laurels are not won in this manner.

Smokeless Powder.

Since the recent engagement in the neighborhood of Santiago it is useless to contend that smokeless powder does not possess its advantages.

On account of the wreaths of smoke which ascended from the location occupied by our troops it was easy enough for the Spaniards to tell exactly where to hurl their deadly missiles; whereas, on account of the smokeless powder used by the Spaniards under cover, it was almost impossible for our troops to discover their whereabouts. Admiral Cervera was enabled to render valuable assistance to the Spaniards on land solely because of the smoke which betrayed the precise location of our troops. Otherwise it would have been impossible for him to do the great damage which he succeeded in doing with shells and other projectiles.

On sea the disadvantage arising from the use of old style powder is not as great as it is on land, for while it obscures somewhat the aim of the gunners, it also serves to hide the exact location of the ships from the view of the enemy; but everything considered, it is of paramount importance to employ the use of smokeless powder upon sea as well as upon land.

The Philadelphia Record is authority for the statement that smokeless powder would have been in general, if not in exclusive, use in our equipments upon both land and sea had it not been for contentions between favored contractors and bureau officials over the kind of explosives to be adopted. Under the plea that it was necessary to find out which brand was the best The Philadelphia Record states that both army and navy boards have contrived to postpone until the present almost the settlement of this momentous question.

There are only two vessels in the navy which have yet been equipped with smokeless powder, viz, the Marblehead and the Newark, but operations are already under way for equipping the other vessels of the fleet in like manner, and it will not be long in all probability before present disadvantages will be overcome.

But there is even greater need of employing the use of smokeless power in the army than there is in the navy, and the sooner the change is made, the better it will be for our interests.

Lieutenant Commander Wainwright.

One of the heroes of the recent naval fight at Santiago who must not be overlooked in the distribution of honors is Lieutenant Commander Wainwright, of the Gloucester.

Lieutenant Commander Wainwright will be remembered as one of the officers of the ill-starred Maine. When that vessel met with its tragic fate in Havana harbor on February 15, 1898, he was the officer of the watch and narrowly escaped death. With the memory of the Maine's disaster stamped indelibly upon his thoughts he patiently waited for the time to come when he might eke out his vengeance upon the Spaniards, and he did not have to wait long.

In the recent engagement at Santiago Lieutenant Commander Wainwright was in charge of the little unarmored yacht which had formerly belonged to Pierpont Morgan and which had subsequently been christened the Gloucester. Although she was not built for active fighting, her gallant officer steered her right into the thickest of the fray, seemingly indifferent to the projectiles which might have torn her into a myriad of splinters. When the immense cruiser, the Vizcaya, undertook to quit the harbor she pounced immediately upon that vessel, and while pelting it with shot managed to avoid danger by keeping underneath its huge guns. Subsequently she became involved in deadly combat with the Pluton and the Furor, two torpedo boat destroyers, with the result that both of them were sunk. Considering the frail mechanism and comparatively light armament of the Gloucester, the part which she played in the Santiago affair borders closely upon the miraculous. Certainly it deserves to rank among the most brilliant feats of the war.

Lieutenant Commander Wainwright has remembered the Maine with grim vengeance. All honor to the hero of the Gloucester.

A Brilliant Exploit.

We have said in another place that the achievement of Schley and the vessels acting in concert with him was even more remarkable than the annihilation of the Spanish squadron in Manila bay. The statement seems to be fully justified by the facts.

At Manila, it was the Spaniards who were surprised. Off Santiago, the Americans were surprised. It was the least of their expectations that Cervera would sally forth in broad daylight, leaving, even if he made his escape, the Spaniards at Santiago completely at the mercy of our land and sea forces.

At Manila, the Spanish vessels were outclassed. Off Santiago the chances, at the beginning, were at least even. Cervera had four fine ships and two torpedo boat destroyers. His fighting ships had great speed and powerful batteries, and his torpedo boat destroyers were of modern pattern, and equal to any boats of the same type now afloat.

His sortie was discovered by the Oregon. The Brooklyn, Schley's flagship, pressed forward and engaged all four of the Spanish vessels for a time, while the Oregon and the Gloucester disposed of the torpedo boats. This job done, the Oregon, hooked up to her highest speed, joined the Brooklyn in the fight, and, from first to last, these two vessels bore the brunt of the engagement.

But for the Brooklyn, the Spanish ships would have escaped, and but for Schley's brilliant maneuver in heading due west to Cape Caney, the Cristobal Colon would not have been intercepted. The whole Spanish squadron was thus destroyed, while the Americans had only one man killed and two wounded. The Spanish admiral surrendered to Schley, who is the hero of this most remarkable naval exploit.

The country swallowed Hawaii without unbuttoning its vest.

Officially, Schley was not present at the destruction of Cervera's fleet. Actually, he bossed the job.

Perhaps it would be well to place the laggard Cubans in front.

General Shafter's fighting weight is 310 pounds.

Many valuable lives would have been saved if Schley had been accorded permission to go into Santiago harbor.

Some of the naval experts at New York said that when the Vizcaya tackled our vessels somebody would be hurt. And, sure enough, somebody was hurt.

General Garcia and his men would rather hear the dinner horn than the bugle.

Too Much 400.

We've read not a little of Dewey,
The reckless and lucky and brave;
We're reading no end about Sampson,
Who's going the army to save:
And we're bound to read more about Winfield,
That fighter who's blunt while he's Schley—
Unless overhot legislators
Knock even his galleys to pi!
And we read oddest cables from Shafter—
Who's worried, and plumb off his feet—
Of bands, and the fresh re-enforcements
He won't—and next moment will—need!
But brief are the words that we're reading
Of privates who fight—blue and black—
And mum as an oyster the cable
On jolly and fighting Blue Jack!
So people pray all correspondents
To let up a bit on the bosses,
And give to the orphans and widows
Just one little hint of their losses!

—T. C. DeLEON.

Atlanta, July 6, 1898.

Paul in Hiding.

Augusta, Ga., July 7.—(Special.)—C. L. Burroughs, who accompanied W. J. Paul last night when he shot Constable Sam Cobb, was yesterday arrested and jailed on a charge of murder. Paul has not yet been apprehended, but it is stated by his friends that he will be forthcoming when needed for trial. As the charge against him is nonbailable, he is said to be hiding out only to avoid being kept in jail, and not to evade trial.

COMMODORE SCHLEY THE HERO.

St. Louis Republic: Schley it was who bottled up Cervera, and Schley it was who fought and conquered Cervera. When congress begins to order medals and authorize promotions, Winfield Scott Schley should not be overlooked.

Baltimore Herald: We wish, by no means, to draw invidious distinctions, but it being clear and indisputable that it was Commodore Schley who directed the movements which resulted in the annihilation of Cervera's fleet, we respectfully suggest that he should have the credit for it. Of course, Sampson would have done equally as well had he been actually in command, but he was not, and for that reason it appears a little unjust to Schley to call it "Sampson's triumph."

Mobile Register: Admiral Sampson, who took no part in the Santiago battle wherein the fleet of Admiral Cervera was destroyed, did not in his report of that great event mention the name of Commodore Schley, who was actually in command and who gave the signals by which the strength of the fleet was apportioned so that no part of that strength was wasted, and the entire fleet of the enemy was driven ashore and destroyed.

Baltimore American: Admiral Sampson, who was jumped from a captain over Schley, was not in the fight at all, and Commodore Watson, who was given command of the flying squadron for European service to the ignoring of Schley, was coaling his flagship, Newark, at Guantanamo. These are the commanders who sent the dispatches to the navy department, and, although they did not have the grace to even mention Schley's name, they cannot hide from the American people the glory of Schley's performance. He was in command. He began the destruction of the Spanish fleet. He found it and he finished it. He did the work. Now give him the honors.

Philadelphia Times: It was Sampson's fleet that won the victory, and he was the proper person to announce it. Commodore Watson also, the senior officer, who would have taken command in the acting admiral's absence, reached the scene of action after the engagement and sent a dispatch to Washington. Both of these officers were where they ought to have been, and doubtless had either of them been in front of Santiago when Cervera's ships appeared he would have done as Schley did. But it happened that Schley was the man in command at the time, and though he is not mentioned in the official dispatches, his name will not be overlooked by any one at this time.

Philadelphia Ledger: While Admiral Sampson was in command of the fleet in Cuban waters and official reports of the capture of Cervera are signed by Sampson, it was Commodore Schley who brought his squadron to bear upon the doomed ships of Spain as they emerged from Santiago bay and drove them to destruction. Sampson in his flagship, the New York, was several miles distant when Cervera sought to escape from the blockade, and the action was on when he was apprised by a dispatch boat of Cervera's desperate effort. When the New York came upon the scene the battle was practically won, and Schley and his fighting ships had gained a triumph as glorious as that of Dewey at Manila.

New York World: It was Schley who discovered Cervera in Santiago harbor. It was Schley who discovered Cervera as he started on his dash to destruction. When Schley discovered Cervera's ships on May 29th he said: "I have got them and they will never get home." And Prophet Schley had the pleasure and the honor of bringing about the fulfilment of his own prophecy.

New York Tribune: The great sea fight off Santiago was marked with two bits of that "poetic justice" which is more often talked about than seen. One was that to the man who trapped the Cape Verde fleet at Santiago was committed the task of smashing it when it attempted to break out of the trap. It was Commodore Schley who did some of the most effective hammering at the door, to the sore discomfort of the occupants. And happily it was he who chanced to be in immediate command at the moment of Admiral Cervera's desperate bolt for liberty. His name has popularly been associated with the task of dealing with the Spanish fleet, and it was he who finally disposed of it, with that thoroughness which has been characteristic of his career. Congratulations are likewise due to the commander of one of the smaller craft of the American fleet for the extraordinary part he played. That is Lieutenant Commander Wainwright, of the gunboat Gloucester.

New York Journal: Everybody is calling it Sampson's victory. From the wording of his dispatch, the prevalent illusion on this point seems to be shared by Admiral Sampson himself. The truth is that the triumph is distinctly Schley's. No doubt Sampson would have done as well if the opportunity had come his way, but as it happened, it did not. He was seven miles east of Morro castle with his flagship when Cervera shot out of the harbor and headed west. It was Schley who gave the signal for battle, who sent a dispatch boat to notify the commander-in-chief that the game was afoot, and who raced alongside the fleeing Spaniards without waiting to hear from his messenger. It was he that stayed by the Cristobal Colon, along with the Oregon, to the end of her sixty-mile flight, and his ship suffered the only casualties experienced by the American fleet. He was in the battle and in command, from beginning to end. Sampson arrived barely in time to throw a few shots when the fight was over. Moreover, it was Schley who originally bottled up Cervera in Santiago harbor. He ran the Spaniards to earth, kept guard over them until Sampson joined him, and now has exterminated them as a fighting force. Schley is as much the hero of Santiago as Dewey is of Manila. We are glad to see that Representative Berry, of Kentucky, has recognized this fact by introducing resolutions thanking the real destroyer of Cervera's fleet, and we trust that the president will be equally just in his recommendations.

The Last Conference.

From The Forsyth, Ga., Chronicle.

In Saturday's issue of The Constitution appears a letter from Mr. Robert B. Cramer, the talented and brilliant war correspondent of that paper, in which he gives a most interesting description of the last conference between the officers of the American army just before landing the troops from the transports at Baiquiri on the Cuban coast.

Aldermanic Board Meets.

The aldermanic board of city council met at the city hall yesterday afternoon. All of the papers adopted by council, including the appropriation for the paving of Washington street, were passed. No other business was transacted.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

As to Annexation.

Editor Constitution—There have been some debates recently in the United States senate against the annexation of Hawaii otherwise than under the treaty-making power. Such power is committed to the president, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur. Strictly sepaking, the treaty-making power relates to treaties of amity and of commerce. Any treaty beyond this scope would require acts of congress to give it effect. The acquisition of new territory by treaty, made by the president, with the concurrence of the senate, at best, could only be provisional. Laws for the government of such territory and for the appropriations of money would depend upon acts of congress. In this view, joint resolutions or an act of congress would be necessary to give a treaty binding force, as a supreme law of the land. It is neither historically nor legally true that the senate of the United States would abdicate its constitutional prerogative in admitting new territory by a joint resolution. In fact, a joint resolution is the highest expression of legality, except those laws which have become embodied in the constitution of the United States, and are known as the "Organic laws."

Every acquisition of new territory, with the exception of Texas, has been by purchase. In some instances they were the results of purchase, after war and conquest. Texas was an independent republic, and March 1, 1845, congress of the United States, by joint resolutions, proffered annexation of Texas, on certain conditions and guarantees. These conditions having been accepted, on December 29, 1845, a joint resolution for the admission of the state of Texas was adopted. In Turner vs. American Baptist Union, Judge McLean said: "A treaty under the federal constitution is declared to be the supreme law of the land. This unquestionably applies to all treaties, where the treaty-making power, without the aid of congress, can carry it into effect. It is not, however, and cannot be, the supreme law of the land, where the concurrence of congress is necessary to give it effect. Until this power is exercised, as when the appropriation of money is required, the treaty is not perfect."

In the Chinese exclusion act cases the United States supreme court held that "the provisions of an act of congress passed in the exercise of its constitutional authority, on this, as on any other subject, if clear and explicit, must be upheld by the courts, even in contravention of express stipulations in an earlier treaty."

It is therefore obvious that obstruction and filibustering is being resorted to in the United States senate to prevent the annexation of Hawaii, and all argument endeavoring to limit the power of annexation, to the concurrence of the senate, is untenable and contrary to precedent and authority.

Questions of territorial acquisition are now becoming questions of great moment. Party alignment seems to be upon the threshold of change and reorganization, as to the policies of this government, now and in the future, for and against, the acquisitions of new territory. There is nothing in Washington's farewell address against the policy of territorial increase. Washington did say that "it was folly for one nation to look for disinterested favors from another," and Jefferson, in opposing "entangling alliances," said, "We may safely trust to temporary alliances, for extraordinary emergencies." He also spoke of this country, as advancing rapidly to destinies beyond the reach of mortal eye. In his second inaugural address, in 1805, he said, "I know that the acquisition of Louisiana has been disapproved by some, from a candid apprehension that the enlargement of our territory would endanger its union. But what can limit the extent to which our federative principle can operate effectively? The larger our associations, the less will it be shakened by local passions."

The policy of the United States in regard to Cuba and Porto Rico is elucidated in instructions given during the administrations of President Monroe, by Mr. Adams, secretary of state; Mr. Clay, secretary of state, under President Jackson; Mr. Forsyth, secretary of state, under President Van Buren; Mr. Webster, secretary of state, under President Tyler; Mr. Buchanan, secretary of state, under President Polk, and Mr. Crittenden and Everett, as secretaries of state, under succeeding administrations. The celebrated Ostend proclamation, in 1854, was signed by James Buchanan, John Y. Mason, and Pierre Soule, ministers to London, Madrid and Paris. In this proclamation one hundred million of dollars was offered to Spain for Cuba. It said that Cuba would become Americanized as Louisiana did, and that Cuba was necessary for our own safety and the security of our commerce; with the possession of Cuba, "we should have, throughout the union, a free trade on a more extended scale, than any which the world has ever witnessed, arousing an energy and activity of competition which would result in a most rapid improvement in all that contributes to the welfare and happiness of the human race. What states would forego the advantages of this vast and free trade, with all her sisters, and place herself in lonely isolation? But the acquisition of Cuba would greatly strengthen our bonded union. Its possession would secure to all the states within the valley of the Mississippi, and Gulf of Mexico, free access to the ocean."

The concordancy of our most illustrious statesmen in favor of new territory is almost unbroken. Instead of its being imperialism, the very converse of the proposition is true. It is the extending of republican institutions to people and colonies which for 300 years have been ground down and oppressed by imperial despotism, closely allied with hierarchy. It will never be the policy of this government to interfere with territory or with colonies enjoying a freedom based upon principles similar to our own. Canada is as free, in its local government, as any of our states. Mexico has already adopted the leading principles of our constitutional government. The progress and civilization of the world is involved in the contest between the United States and Spain. Spain was our greatest enemy during our revolutionary struggle; she was afraid of the independence and example of colonial government. When our soldiers on San Juan hill, in the midst of the heat of battle, sang "The Star Spangled Banner," and the wounded and the dying joined in the refrain, the moral sublimity of another great event in history was symbolized. A monument should be erected there to commemorate the endless glory of the scene and its world-wide significance. Thenceforth our national anthem became worthy of its place with the music of the spheres.

CHARLES JEWETT SWIFT.

Columbus, Ga., July 6, 1898.

Wainwright, of the Gloucester.

Cable to The New York Herald.

For hours after Admiral Cervera went aboard the Gloucester the Infanta Maria Teresa, Almirante Oquendo and Viscaya continued to burn, and every now and then a deep roar, accompanied by a burst of flame and smoke from the sides of the ships, would announce the explosion of more ammunition or another magazine. As the flames shot higher and higher above the decks of the magnificent vessels that had composed Admiral Cervera's fleet many of those who witnessed the scene felt it had a strong connection with the destruction of the American battleship Maine in Havana harbor five months ago.

Lieutenant Commander Wainwright, the commander of the Gloucester, was executive officer of the Maine at the time of the disaster and although he remained in Havana harbor two months after the explosion, he lived on board the dispatch boat Fern and steadfastly refused to set his foot within the city until, to use his own words, the time should come when he could go ashore at the head of a landing party of American bluejackets. Yesterday it was his ship that sank two Spanish torpedo boat destroyers and afterwards received the Spanish admiral aboard as a prisoner of war.

From his position on the bridge of the Gloucester Lieutenant Commander Wainwright watched the flames and smoke roaring through the decks of the three greatest warships of the Spanish navy, which were soon to be reduced to nothing but shattered masts and twisted smokestacks protruding above the water, similar to that other picture in Havana harbor. It was not strange, therefore, that he remarked to his brother officers beside him: "The Maine is avenged!"

When the Pluton and the Furor sank the Gloucester's boat picked up as many of the survivors as she could find on the shore. The prisoners of war included the captains of both boats. None offered any resistance, and all were glad to go to the Gloucester, as they feared an attack from the Cubans.

FOLLOWING IN WHEELER'S MARCH

Pursuing the Enemy Into Santiago, or "Into Hell" if Necessary—Wine Party in the Alcalde's House—The Contents of a Dead Spaniard's Pockets—Trailing in the Dark.

By Robert B Cramer.

INSURGENT CAMP, near Juraguacita, Cuba.—Once this morning and once during the early evening Castillo's men, scouting in little groups ahead of us, met small detachments of Spaniards, and on both occasions there were serious losses among the insurgents. The latter have had three men killed and eleven wounded in encounters with the retreating Spanish regulars from Baiquiri and Juraguacita, and they claim to have inflicted even greater damage on the enemy. They brought back one badly wounded Spanish soldier, but he died where they laid him down beside the campfire. His neck and breast were slashed with machetes and his blue and white striped uniform was soaked with blood from the shoulders down. Beside his Mauser rifle and five rounds of ammunition, he had nothing in his pockets save a couple of Havana lottery tickets, and there being no way to learn his name, Castillo sent a detail of men to bury him back in the swamp. It seemed to be an every day event with Castillo.

* * * *

Our start from Baiquiri was delayed by an apparent misunderstanding of orders. By 1 o'clock all of us who were to push on ahead with General Wheeler were mounted and ready to move, but Colonel Wood and Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt, of the First volunteer cavalry, otherwise known as the Rough Riders, who were to constitute an important part of the expedition, seemed inclined to object to taking the field without their horses. General Wheeler settled this matter by issuing imperative orders on his own account, and then came an almost endless tangle as to who else was to go and who was not. General Wheeler's division, which had been assigned to lead the invading column, was made up of two brigades under General S. S. Sumner and General S. B. M. Young, and included all of the dismounted cavalry in the corps, but General Lawton had already pushed his way several miles westward and was prepared to wait there two days until the main body of troops could join him. It was Lawton's understanding that he was to act as an outpost and that the entire corps was to move on Santiago by easy stages.

General Shafter, whose 300 pounds of flesh cannot trot about on horseback, was seriously inconvenienced by having to remain in his luxurious quarters, and this may account for the mix-up. But General Wheeler did not pay much attention to the conflict of instructions. He had been told to pursue the retreating Spaniards, and by 2 o'clock in the afternoon he had communicated to all his commanding officers positive instructions to follow him. One of them asked:

"Where do you think the enemy is now, general?"

"I don't know," replied the veteran confederate, "but I am told they may be at Sevilla, about eight miles ahead. We will follow them there."

"Perhaps they have retreated into Santiago," persisted his interrogator.

"Then we'll follow them to Santiago. They—but, colonel, you had better tell your men that we are going to follow them to hell, if necessary, so as to prepare them for what's coming."

* * * *

The sun was shining as hot as it knew how to when we rode through the camp at Baiquiri, and turned our horses' heads into the heavy growth of palms and underbrush that surrounded on all sides the narrow trail to Santiago, over which the entire army is to pass. The half-naked soldiers, lying in such scraps of shade as they could find, cheered feebly, and the officers woke up long enough beneath their shelter tents of palm leaves to salute the general, but our departure did not excite much attention. As we jogged on we passed hundreds of men who had been down the road after water from the only pure spring within reach, and they carried the precious fluid not only in canteens, but in bottles, beef tins and buckets of all sorts.

"It's all we've got to make our dinner off of," said one young corporal, staggering along with a small tub.

We knew that everybody was short of rations, but that was a subject we were forbidden to talk about, and so we turned our horses into the almost imperceptible pathway, and followed our insurgent guide in Indian file and, for a time, in silence. Our surroundings were startlingly new and picturesque. The trail, which was sometimes six feet wide and sometimes one, curved in and out among the tall trees as it climbed up and down the hills, crossing an occasional small stream but for the most part running through soil as dry and sandy as Sahara. Overhead parrots and doves and bright-plumaged birds flew about chattering noisily, and every once in a while we would stumble upon small camps of the insurgents gathered about some big cocoanut tree that they had chopped down, busily engaged in eating and drinking the fruit. Each informed that "mucho Americano soldadoes" had passed them during the previous night and morning and were encamped near Juraguacita.

* * * *

It was after 3 o'clock when, reaching the top of a long rise of ground, we came suddenly into view of a scene as wholly unexpected as anything well could be under the circumstances. It was the little Spanish village we were looking for, but it was by no means the sort of place we expected to find. A small V-shaped indentation in the coast line made a perfect little deep-water harbor in which Admiral Sampson's flagship, the New York, and the auxiliary cruiser St. Louis were riding with steam up. High rocks on two sides came almost to the point of the V in shore, in here lay as clean and bright and pretty a town as one could wish to find anywhere. Perhaps it only seemed so after the smoke and desolation of Baiquiri, but the illusion was perfect.

On top of the tall line of hills were blockhouses, and from the flagstaff of each the American colors fluttered in the slight breeze. The town was divided by quite a big stream, and the railroad crossed it on a brand new iron bridge over a hundred feet high. The houses were grouped on both sides of the water, and to the westward were a number of business establishments, the last one being a tremendous shed over the railroad tracks in which were two locomotives, three hand cars, twenty-four coal cars full of fuel and a small machine shop. All had been abandoned in a mad rush towards Santiago as soon as our soldiers appeared. Back of the town for a quarter of a mile the white tents of Lawton's brigade dotted the level green sward and the town was full of soldiers.

"That scene carries me back thirty-five years," remarked General Wheeler, sweeping the horizon with his glasses, "only there is less smoke."

* * * *

The general and his staff rode directly into the camp, and as soon as they were in consultation with General Lawton I turned my horse into the town, picketed him within reach of grass and water and joined the crowd that was overhauling the place. There were—or had been—a dozen big stores on the principal streets, but they looked as though they had just tried conclusions with a Kansas cyclone when I saw them. Barrels of rum had been emptied; sacks of coffee and sugar and rice and flour torn open and their contents confiscated; boxes of dry goods and furnishings of all sorts broken up; and tobacco, cigars and cigarettes were being scrambled for by a hilarious mob of the First and Eighth infantrymen. A couple of hundred insurgents were helping themselves to what the Americans did not want, and on the outskirts of the crowd stood little groups of Cuban women and children, who had not left with the refugees, looking on with frightened eyes.

How long this sort of thing had been going on before I arrived I do not know, but it did not continue much longer, for news of the pillage reached headquarters and General Lawton sent down a strong detail of men to mount guard over all the captured property. But by that time there was not much left to guard. I wandered through the stores and found plenty of indications that their proprietors had left in a hurry. There was money in an American cash register at one place, and at another a clerk had been wrapping up packages for a customer when the alarm sounded. At a third—a little cafe—some men had been playing cards and their hands were scattered among the wine bottles and counters. But everywhere the soldiers had wrecked and looted until the interiors were masses of confusion, from which little could be gathered as to what they had originally looked like. As was to be expected, the soldiers took away exactly those things they did not heed and will be compelled to throw away on their next long march. One private from the Seventy-first New York volunteers had a big roll of cheap lace and six ladies' silk umbrellas. Another had an ulster.

* * * *

While I was continuing my inspection a insurgent courier—which means a dark-skinned, narrow-chested little man on a bony little mule—rode into me, bumped me up against a fence and then told me in awful English that I was requested to report at once at General Castillo's headquarters. The courier pointed out the biggest and most pretentious house in town as the place, and I walked into it through a garden all a-bloom with roses and shaded with the glorious branches of the royal poncianas. On a big front porch General Wheeler and General Castillo, with the former's staff, were drinking fine old madeira out of cut glasses, and some were smoking the finest of Havana cigars. I rubbed my eyes.

"It's all right," said General Wheeler. "This was formerly the official residence of the alcalde. The Spanish commandant here, and General Castillo is entertaining us with some of the good things he found here previous to starting out to join his men in the field. They have had an engagement with the enemy."

I joined the group and learned that during the morning Colonel Louis Philippe Aguirre, commanding one of the regiments under Castillo, had run into the rear guard of the Spanish troops retreating to Santiago at La Quasina, a small place about three miles ahead of us. Aguirre was taken by surprise, and in the fight which followed three of his men were killed and nine wounded. The latter had been carried by a detail of insurgents into town, and it was to see them that I had been sent for. They were lying under shade trees back of the house and American surgeons from Lawton's troops were attending them. All were negroes, and none were seriously hurt. They had been shot in the legs mostly, and seemed glad to get into the hospital in order to rest up a little after the hard campaigning that has been forced upon them during the past few weeks. While the doctors were sponging blood off them they lay on their backs and smoked cigarettes as comfortably as though they were only lounging about after a long march.

* * * *

Through Lieutenant Aurelius Mestre, the interpreter on his staff, General Wheeler had a long talk with the wounded men about the number of Spaniards they had encountered, the direction in which they had gone, and the topography of the country. He learned that the enemy was between 1,000 and 1,500 strong and was proceeding slowly along the main trail toward Sevilla, from which place they could retreat into Santiago on a moment's notice. General Castillo had, in the meantime, hastily summoned a hundred of his mounted men and dashed off with them to re-enforce Aguirre, the hoofs of their little horses and mules clattering down the paved street and bringing the American soldiers out of their tents in a hurry. General Wheeler asked the insurgent commissary to cook him a dinner, and while it was being prepared he announced that just before dark he would move on ahead to see how Castillo was faring and to find out what the roads were like.

It was 7 o'clock when we started, and in the trail, where the branches of the trees on either side touched overhead, very little light was left. Our guide moved slowly and cautiously, stopping every now and then to listen and peer down the path ahead, and even the horses seemed to know that they were moving away from their friends, for they fretted a good deal. We did not have much to say to each other, not only because the guide had asked us not to talk, but because each of us was occupied with his own thoughts. Since the war began I have been under fire more than once and have faced several dangerous situations, but they did not prepare me for this one, and somehow the honor of being the only newspaper correspondent with the advance guard was not as palatable as I thought it would be. The change from the noise and bustle of the camp in daylight to the lonely trail through the woods after dark was one that was not wholly conducive to a rise of spirits.

* * *

For three miles we crawled slowly along, seeing nothing and hearing nothing, and then we were brought to an abrupt halt by a flash of light and the appearance of armed men who seemed to come out of the earth. I do not know exactly how I felt during the few seconds that elapsed before we learned that we had stumbled into the camp of Castillo's men, for my thoughts failed to register anything. But I do know that all of us were as brave as veterans as we swung ourselves to the ground and walked into a great circle of sleeping men, in the center of which was a fire that had been covered by an iron kettle. Castillo was there, calmly cooking bacon in the blaze and he told us that Colonel Aguirre had just returned after a second encounter with the retreating Spaniards, in which he had again been worsted.

But he had brought in one horrible trophy of the fray. Close by the fire was a blood-covered figure gasping and groaning in the throes of death, and about it were half a dozen men looking on curiously and silently.

"Spaniard," said Aguirre, who was slicing bacon and handing the slices to his chief.

I went out to the edge of the camp and sat down. Presently the men who had been looking on came out where I was, dragging the body after them, and I saw them bury it in the muddy ground. They had cut him almost to pieces with their machetes about 4 o'clock in the afternoon as he was climbing over a barbed wire fence, but he had life enough left in him to make it worth their while to carry him into camp. I do not know if he is a fair type of the Spanish soldier, and so his description is of little value. But he appeared to be a man of about forty-five, with scant red hair, drooping red moustache and very thin. In his pockets were lottery tickets wrapped in tinfoil and General Castillo gave them to me as mementoes of the occasion. But I will never need mementoes to recall tonight's scenes. I would rather that I could wipe them out.

PRESIDENT JOHN W. AKIN ROASTS SYSTEM OF THE FEDERAL COURTS

Declares Decisions in Majority of Cases Favor Corporations.

MAKES SENSATIONAL ADDRESS

Attacks Judge Newman's Decision in the Transfer Case.

STATE BAR ASSOCIATION MEETS

Fifteenth Annual Session Was Called To Order Yesterday Morning at Piedmont Park--Many Prominent Lawyers Were Present.

Today's Programme.

MORNING SESSION.

"Limitations of the Dartmouth College Case," W. K. Miller, Augusta.

Paper by J. R. L. Smith, Macon.

Symposium—"Limitation of the Elective Franchise," Joseph H. Merrill, Thomasville, and others.

Report of committee on legal education, Marcus W. Beck, chairman.

Report of committee on legal ethics, Justice Samuel Lumpkin, chairman.

Symposium—"Advisability of Decreasing Jury Exemptions," H. W. Hill, Greenville; E. H. Myerms, Waycross.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

"Wit and Wisdom of Judge Bleckley, in the Georgia Reports," paper by A. H. Russell, Augusta.

Symposium—"Should the Constitution of the State Be So Amended as To Allow Municipal Corporations To Exempt New Factories from Taxation for a Term of Years?" Thomas R. Jones, Dalton; C. P. Goodyear, Brunswick; W. P. Hill, Atlanta; Joseph R. Lamar, Alex C. King, Atlanta; George M. Nangle, Monroe, and others.

Report of committee on federal legislation, Dupont Guerry, Macon, chairman.

Report of committee on grievances, Hewlett A. Hall, Newnan, chairman.

New business.

Election of officers.

Appointment of delegates to American Bar Association.

The fifteenth annual convention of the Georgia Bar Association was called to order yesterday morning in the New York building at Piedmont Park. In point of distinguished lawyers and jurists present at the opening session, the convention is probably the most prominent of any in recent years. This selection of the New York building at the exposition ground as the place of meeting was a happy one, since it offered advantages in the way of cool breezes and a delightful view.

From every corner of the state the dispensers of law in Georgia were there to take part in the exercises of the bar association and to discuss together the enactment of remedial laws where the defects in the statutes are apparent.

Prominent among those present at the opening of the convention were Judges T. J. Simmons and Andrew Cobb, of the supreme bench; Judge Emory Speer, of the Southern district court of Georgia; Judge Howell Erwin, of Athens; Judge Gober, of Marietta, and Judge Hamilton McWhorter.

Among the attorneys were Judge Spencer R. Atkinson, Attorney General Terrell, Hal T. Lewis, Walter B. Hill, of Macon; Warner Hill, N. J. Hammond, Morris Brandon, Washington Dessau, John W. Akin, Paul Akin, Captain W. T. Ellis, Judge Howard Van Epps, Thomas B. Felder, W. P. Hill, John M. Slaton, Alex King, Henry Peeples, C. D. Harrison, Thod Hammond, Orville A. Parks, of Macon, and F. P. Longley, of LaGrange.

The 200 delegates to the convention went out to the grounds on special cars and before the meeting was called to order the distinguished group was photographed on the steps of the New York building by an enterprising artist.

Criticism of Judge Akin's Address.

The annual address of Hon. John W. Akin was received with mingled feeling on the part of his hearers. At the outset the speaker attacked the federal court for its discriminations in favor of corporations, which he asserted was being done daily in nearly every state in the union. He arraigned the life tenure of office in federal judgeships as one of the greatest evils to the country and in warning terms declared that the unrighteous power of the federal court was just beginning; that its tendency had been and was to usurp the authority of the civil court.

The speaker went into detail and cited case after case in which the federal court had come into direct contact with the superior and supreme courts of the different states and on matters under the jurisdiction of the state the federal courts had triumphed over their rivals.

President Akin laid stress on a number of cases in which the people were arraigned against corporations and where the decision of the court was always, he asserted, on the side of the strong against the weak.

Judge Emory Speer was the only federal court judge on the floor of the convention and the speaker in several instances made reference to decisions that had been rendered in the southern district court of Georgia, illustrating, he said, the tendency of the federal court to favor the rich as against the strong.

In these references, however, President Akin clearly stated that in his opinion the fault did not lie with the presiding judge, but with the invidious precedent that had been growing for years.

The speaker's attack on Judge Newman's court for its recent and well-known decision in the case of the city of Atlanta against the Consolidated Street Railway Company, created quite a sensation among the lawyers on the floor of the convention. After the meeting had adjourned several of the lawyers who were interested in that case and others who disagreed with the utterances of the speaker gathered in groups and openly expressed their disapproval of the manner in which he had arraigned the federal court and particularly of his remarks criticising the decision in favor of the Consolidated. They characterized the attack of the speaker as undignified, coming as it did from the presiding officer of the bar association, and some went so far as to assert that it was revolutionary in its tone and should be rebuked by the association at its next session.

Some Action May Be Taken.

It was the opinion of some of those who disagreed with the speaker that a motion should be made at the meeting this morning to expunge the address of those parts of it that reflected directly on the conduct of the two federal courts in the state from the records of the convention. Some of the members, while not in sympathy with the tone of the address, said they were opposed to such a radical suggestion.

It is probable, however, that some action will be taken this morning in which those opposed to the sentiments expressed by the president can have an opportunity to reply to him.

Judge Emory Speer, who was present, gave the speaker the closest attention, but before the convention adjourned he left the hall and considerable comment was excited at his departure.

He was seen by a representative of The Constitution in his room at the hotel last night, but would say nothing expressive of his feeling as to the speaker's criticism.

Judge Newman left the city early yesterday morning for Asheville, N. C., and could not be seen.

MORNING SESSION OF LAWYERS

Feature Was the Speech of Judge John W. Akin, President of the Bar Association.

President John W. Akin took the chair at 10:30 o'clock and opened the convention with a few words of welcome to the delegates.

The report of the executive committee was then read by Hon. Walter B. Hill, of Macon, detailing the revised programme for the two days' session, which was necessary on account of the absence of some of the members appointed to deliver addresses. The report was adopted unanimously.

President Akin rose to deliver the annual address of the convention and was received with a burst of applause from the delegates. His address was one of unusual ability, displaying careful preparation and thought and during the three-quarters of an hour he occupied the floor the strictest attention was given him.

The address was not only an able one, but full of interest and vital significance for those present and for the profession. The paper was a recitation on the end and object of the federal court; its growing power in every state and the result of that usurpation of power to the people who frame the laws.

He asserted that no greater power than that exercised by the federal court at present was to be found in any country of monarchial Europe; that no imperialism gives a greater scope of influence than this life tenure of office in the federal courts of America.

Colonel C. D. Harrison, the treasurer of the association, read his annual report, which showed that the association was in arrears and that the members were slow in paying their dues. He said, however, that in his opinion the dignity of the association did not depend on the condition of the treasury and that the members should seek to raise the standard of the body to as high a plane as possible and that the treasury would take care of itself. The treasurer's report was adopted after some discussion.

Delegates Won't Pay Their Dues.

At the last convention of the bar association a committee was appointed to look into the delinquent dues of the members and report a plan at the present meeting for collecting all back dues.

This report was read by Colonel W. P. Hill, of Atlanta, and suggested that all delinquents of two years' standing who do not pay their dues before the 1st of September, 1898, be expelled from the roll of membership.

The report created something of a sensation in the convention and a dozen members rose at once to address the chair.

Hon. Washington Dessau, of Macon, was the first recognized. He said:

"Mr. President, I object to the report as a whole and to every section contained in it. It is proposed not only to sue the members of this body for their back dues, but to actually expel them if these dues are not paid by a certain time.

"This is going too far, and I think the committee has made a mistake in the resolution and the spirit in which they uphold it. I am opposed to the idea of going to the courts for the purpose of making members pay their dues and to the harshness of the language in which the report is couched."

He closed by moving to amend the report so that it would read "dropped" instead of "expelled."

Colonel N. J. Hammond moved to amend the report, making it read that all dues except for the past two years be thrown out and the members be made to pay those for 1896 and 1897 at the time stated in the report.

Attorney General Terrell suggested that the report should give the delinquents until the cotton crop was gathered before forcing them to pay.

Hon. Warner Hill stated that he was opposed to the report and every one of the amendments and moved that the whole thing be laid on the table.

After considerable discussion what to do with the delinquents the convention adopted the amendment offered by Colonel N. J. Hammond and accepted the report with a few other slight changes.

The next feature on the programme was the reading of a paper on the "Dumb Act of 1850," by Orville A. Parks, of Macon, one of the youngest and brightest members of the association.

The paper dealt with the time when in many of the states of the union the superior court judge was made a figurehead by a class of legislation that sought to give his power over to the jury. The address was an able one and the speaker was frequently interrupted with applause.

A short paper on the proposed amendment to the constitution providing for the election of judges and solicitors by the people was read by F. P. Longley, of LaGrange. The paper strongly advocated the amendment and was heartily applauded.

Mr. Longley cited the fact that the majority of states in the union now elect their judges and solicitors by vote of the people and that in time the rest of the sisterhood would follow their example. He took the position that it was the natural trend of democratic government to leave the right of who shall govern more and more in the hands of the people, and while formerly no state granted this privilege, that now more than half of the American states leave the selection in the hands of the people.

Mr. Longley is one of the brightest members of the bar association and enjoys the distinction of being one of the youngest. For several years past his presence at the convention has not only been a pleasure to his brother lawyers, but by his conservative position on the questions that have come before the body he has been of great service in the transaction of business.

The reading of the report on "Jurisprudence and Law Reform" and that on "Judicial Administration" was postponed until the afternoon session.

AT THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

Papers by Lamar of Augusta, and Bass of Clarkesville, Read—Committee Reports Heard.

The afternoon session of the convention was called to order at 3:30 o'clock by President Akin, after the members had enjoyed an elegant repast in the dining room of the Driving club, which was highly enjoyed by all the members and was elegantly served by the club.

The programme was slightly changed for the afternoon session and the first paper, "Wit and Wisdom of Judge Cleckley in the Georgia Reports," was placed for the first paper for the session this afternoon and the committee's report on jurisprudence and law reform was read first yesterday afternoon.

The report of this committee was a very interesting one and highly enjoyed by the members. It went exhaustively into the reform that was now needed in the Georgia statutes and showed in a great number of cases where laws had been enacted that intended to work a reform, but proved only to be changes in the existing statutes on that subject.

The committee which submitted the report was composed of the following:

Pope Barrow, chairman, Savannah; J. B. Cumming, Augusta; Porter King, Atlanta; Spencer R. Atkinson, Atlanta; A. R. Lawton, Savannah.

Report on Jurisprudence.

In part the report of the committee was as follows:

"A member of the legislature before his election happens to be a witness to some case where the law by reason of its universality had worked a hardship and animated by a sincere desire to improve the law and prevent a repetition, he introduces a bill and has it passed changing the law.

"He does not stop to learn that the particular case which has attracted his attention and caused him to act is only one out of a hundred and that in the other ninety-nine the old law would do justice and his new law would work a hardship. Statutory changes in the law frequently find their origin in such impulses aroused by such incidents.

"The narrowness of the survey of the field which is taken before action and the ease with which the cange is made, prevent the realization of the mischief until after it is done. Many statutes in direct derogation of the common law have been enacted by which our ancient rules have been perverted, and hasty conclusions substituted in this way. The freedom, the happiness and the prosperity of the people depend largely upon the stability, the uniformity and the consistency of laws. The law is a science and a system.

"The common law having grown up as it has through ages after generation of human experience, working itself out through the painstaking and conscientious labors of judges with the actual facts of the cases before them and the responsibility of a decision which affects life, liberty and property upon them, ought to possess a weight and a strength which cannot be easily overcome."

The report continued citing sections of the Georgia code showing where changes by enactments of the general assembly had been made in the statute, but no material reform had been effected in the laws of the state. These were quite numerous and the report wound up with the following suggestion:

"When you look back at this record showing that our laws skip and change so rapidly and so materially that it has been found necessary to revise and republish the code every seven years, it is enough to make every thoughtful man look around for the remedy. That this condition of things is an evil, few, if any, will deny. The simplest way to deal with it is to make it more difficult to pass laws which repeal or amend any section of the code. The attention of the framers of two of our constitutions have been directed to this evil, and to the remedy. They declared at one time, and still adhere to it, that no section of the code should be repealed by mere reference to its number, and required its description. They provided that it should require a majority of all the members elected to each branch of the general assembly to pass a bill to make it a law. It was supposed that this would insure thoughtful and deliberate legislation. The experience of the past twenty-one years has shown that this is not a sufficient safeguard against hasty and ill-digested legislation."

"Georgia's Law Books."

Hon. J. R. Lamar, of Augusta, read the next paper on the subject: "Georgia Law Books." This paper was largely historical and is said to be one of the most able that has ever been heard before the association and will prove a valuable document on the history of the law books of the state.

Mr. Lamar went thoroughly into the subject and commencing from the earliest times he reviewed in every particular the history of the statutes of the state. He drew comparisons of the laws enacted in the earlier years of the colony of Georgia and those that are in force at this time for the control of the people and their government.

The paper stated that the earliest statutes of the state are not in existence. There are three copies of the early statutes that are incomplete and are the only ones extant. The first statutes of the state were written by hand and later the legislature passed a bill providing for the printing of the statutes and to encourage the establishment of a printing press. This was followed by later improvements in the publication of the statutes and the history of the growth of the Georgia laws and the books which contain them was told in a graphic style and the close attention that the members paid to the paper showed the intense interest it solicited.

Mr. Lamar was warmly congratulated on his able effort and the paper will be carefully preserved by the association as a very able and important part of the literary archives of the association.

Participants Absent.

A paper was to have been read by Mr. Tom Hardwick, of Sandersville, but his recent appointment to a commission in the army prevented his presence at the convention.

The committee on reform in criminal law did not make a report on account of the absence of Mr. Charlton Battle, the chairman. The committee was composed of the following: Charlton Battle, chairman, Columbus; Walter B. Hill, Macon; P. W. Meldrim, Savannah; Washington Dessau, Macon; S. Price Gilbert, Columbus; J. R. Lamar, Augusta; Howlett A. Hall, Newnan; J. M. Slaton, Atlanta.

Mr. Washington Dessau, a member of the committee, was to make a minority report for the committee, but declined to do so in the absence of the majority report. A motion was made and carried that the committee be continued.

The report of the committee on interstate law was heard. The committee is composed of:

J. R. Lamar, chairman, Augusta; A. T. MacIntyre, Jr., Thomasville; J. C. McDonald, Waycross; H. A. Matthews, Fort Valley; D. W. Meadow, Dandeville.

Report on Interstate Law.

The report of the committee in part said:

"The duties of your committee are rather to report the progress made by the general commission for the promotion of uniformity in legislation in the United States than to prepare matter for the consideration of this association.

"Since the last report to your body the commission has had several sessions and has prepared bills which it desires enacted into law, in order to secure uniformity in the acknowledgment, sealing and execution of written instruments, the execut on of wills, the probate of foreign wills, uniform standards of weights and measures, abolishment of days of grace, fixing of uniform rule as to presentations of bills and notes falling due on Sundays and holidays.

"Besides this, the commission has presented a general act relating to negotiable instruments, which on account of its suggestion and the care with which it has been prepared is herewith attached for the consideration of the Georgia Bar Association."

Paper on Wit and Humor.

The afternoon session was closed by a paper read by Mr. Charles L. Bass, of Clarkesville, on the "Wit and Humor of the Georgia Bar." This was arranged for a symposium, but there was no discussion or reminiscences indulged in by the members.

Mr. Bass told of the humor among the old jurists of north Georgia who made the bar of that part of the state famous for joviality and a general spirit of good will that always prevailed there.

He mentioned the names of Judge J. W. H. Underwood, John R. Stanford, Howell Cobb, Wat Harris and Judge Bleckley as among those who had made the bar a place of wit and humor in the early days. The latter, he said, told him, just before he left Clarkesville, that he was with the convention in spirit but the flesh was weak.

Chairman Hill offered the names of Mr. Frank Harwell, of LaGrange, and Mr. A. J. Orme, of Atlanta, as members of the association. A motion was made for the appointment of a committee by the president to select a set of officers to be voted upon at tomorrow's session for the next year.

Mr. Alex Smith, in a neat speech, extended the courtesies of the Capital City Club to the non-resident members of the association.

Upon motion the convention adjourned to meet this morning at 10 o'clock. A large number of the convention boarded the special car provided for them through the kindness of Mr. Morris Brandon, and took a most enjoyable ride around the city.

FORCEFUL SPEECH OF PRES. JOHN W. AKIN OF THE BAR ASSOCIATION

President Akin read his paper with great emphasis, showing his feeling on the matter contained in the address and speaking with emotion while reciting the unjust discriminations made by federal courts all over the country in favor of corporations and against the people. He said in part:

"The federal judiciary is a natural and, from the point of view of the modern current of federal decisions, a necessary element in our federal government.

"And yet not every federal government possesses federal courts. The kingdom of Great Britain and the kingdom of Ireland with the empire of India and Canada, Australia and other British provinces form the British empire, but England, Scotland, Ireland, Canada, Australia, India, has each its separate courts, and there is no court with jurisdiction over the British empire. Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria and other German kingdoms have united into one German confederaetd empire, but there is no imperial German court to construe the statutes of the imperial parliament.

"In fact, so unquestioned is now the power of the federal judiciary to annul a federal statute on the ground of its unconstitutionality, that we sometimes forget that this is the only judiciary in the world at any stage of its history which has the power to blot a country's laws from her statute books. This power was probably not intended to be conferred upon the federal judiciary by the majority of those who framed the constitution. Indeed, when the federal courts first exercised this power and declared it rightful, very many of the best and wisest looked upon it as an usurpation ultimately fatal to free government; while Thomas Jefferson, then in the mellow wisdom of old and honored age, declared that it 'placed the people under the despotism of an oligarchy.'

"In every government ultimate power must reside somewhere. In England it is in the parliament, for its power to pass laws is supreme and no court can declare them void or illegal. In Russia it is in the czar, for his will is the only law and the imperial ukase can neither be disobeyed nor questioned.

"In the United States, where resides this power? In the people, we might say, accustomed as we are to think of the citizen as the sovereign. But let us see. The people of the state chose their legislature which makes their laws. These laws may be sanctioned by the courts of the state. But the federal judiciary may pass upon them and declare them void because against the constitution of the United States. The people chose their national representatives and senators and congress may enact statutes which the people approve. But the federal judiciary may abrogate these laws and prevent their enforcement if deemed contrary to the federal constitution. The governors and the president may desire to execute the will of the people as expressed in the state and national statutes framed by the people's chosen agents. But the federal judiciary may set aside these statutes and prevent the state and national executive from enforcing them. Changes may be attempted in the fundamental law of the land and a majority in the legislatures of three-fourths of the states may ratify constitutional amendments passed by congress in order to change the constitution so as to carry ito effect the undoubted will of a vast majority of the people. But the federal courts may declare that these constitutional amendments have not been legally passed or may construe them away, and from such a judicial declaration there is no appeal.

"The federal judiciary, therefore, is the sole repository of ultimate power in this republic, and the handful of men who wield this power may wield it as long as they live and chose to do so. For this same judiciary may avoid one of its members' expulsion from power by impeachment by adjudging the impeachment proceedings to have been illegal. And not even insanity terminates this power, for, as was once pitifully illustrated in our own circuit, a demented federal judge is still the judge. Death is the only brake upon this juggernaut. But it is a very slight and fleeting brake, for men who hold office for life rarely die, and when they do, their successors promptly take their places and the wheel grinds on as before.

"It may be conservatively said that no greater power has ever been vested in any officials or in any department of any government than is now exercised by the federal judiciary. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that these powers should be exercised with the greatest caution and that the public at large should keep upon the possessors of such power an eye jealous of the first encroachment upon liberty.

Criticism of Courts.

"In an able apology for the federal courts (criticism of the federal judiciary, 29 Am. Law Rev., p. 643) United States Circuit Judge William H. Taft, himself responsible for some of these usurping decisions, alludes to what he terms 'Jefferson's severe words concerning the federal judiciary,' and quotes Jefferson's 'epithet' in which he denounced the federal judiciary as 'a thief of jurisdiction.' He alludes to the fact that Jefferson's criticism was called forth by the decision in Cohens vs. Virginia declaring the power of the federal court to reverse the decision of a state supreme court on the question whether a state statute violated the federal constitution—a doctrine which, though accepted now, was not expressly given by the federal constitution, and which when first promulgated was considered by the weight of contemporary opinion as a palpable usurpation of power by the federal courts. It is doubted whether the constitution of 1798 would have been ratified by a majority of the states if it had contained a clause giving such power to the federal courts. It will be remembered that Andrew Jackson while president of the United States, many years after th's doctrine had become settled by repeated adjudications of the United States supreme court, impiedly denounced it as unconstitutional and intimated that he would not regard or obey it.

"Judge Taff alludes to this line of decisions 'as the position of John Marshall and his associates' and declares that by the verdict and acquiescence of the people, John Marshall has been vindicated and the criticisms of Thomas Jefferson have been refuted. John Marshall is not the greatest lawyer that ever sat on the supreme court bench. Alexander Hamilton was not the greatest secretary of the treasury. But federal authority, centralization, absolutism and, if you please, imperialism, owe more to these than any other two men, and hence they stand out boldly and prominently in the perspective of our history. They were federalist to the core. They sincerely believed in the government of the many by the few. They conscientiously doubted the ability of the people as a mass to govern themselves. They believed in a strong central government wielding vigorous powers. They were not willing to trust the states or the plain people of the land. They believed not only in the sacredness of property, but in the natural right of wealth to control the destinies of the nation.

"Between these, on the one hand, and Jefferson and his school on the other, there was an irreconcilable conflict. It has been commonly supposed that Jefferson and his school won, and that absolutism in this republic was forever made impossible by the growth of that democracy whose expounder and author was Jefferson.

"Jefferson's criticism of the federal judiciary received little attention until the amazing decisions of the federal courts in the last few years recalled these criticisms. It is true, as stated by Judge Taff, that the people acquiesced in Marshall's judgment which evoked Jefferson's denunciation. The American people are prone to acquiesce in the decisions of their courts, and will do so as long as these courts will obey the law which limits their jurisdiction, and as long as they will give effect to the rights of the weak as well as the strong. But there are unmistakable signs of profound public dissatisfaction at the more recent attitude of the federal judiciary toward some of the most burning questions of the hour. A number of governors of states have sent messages to their legislatures declaring 'that the federal courts have seized the republic,' and at least one legislature has memorialized congress, 'reciting the grievances of the people of its state against the federal judiciary and asking a curtailment of the powers unlawfully assumed by them' (Judge Taff's address, 29 Am. Law Rev., 641). It is not exaggeration to say that the vast majority of the people, and probably of the bar, believed that the federal courts have usurped powers not lawfully theirs, and have, by their decisions, invaded the constitutional rights of free men in behalf of railroads and other forms of corporate monopoly. This majority is growing. It is they who are recalling and repeating Jefferson's prophecy.

"Against all of the federal decisions which have grieved and alarmed the public have been in cases where corporations organized in one state and doing business in another have resorted to the federal courts of the latter on the ground that they were citizens of a different state. It will be remembered that the supreme court of the United States first declared that a corporation was not a citizen within the meaning of the federal constitution, and that the federal courts had no jurisdiction of cases to which corporations chartered by other states were parties unless all their stockholders were also non-residents. But this decision was overruled by the same court that rendered it. In other words, the supreme court of the United States is its own critic when, at the instance of corporate wealth, it overthrows its solemn judgment and yields all which, these suitors claim. Witness, by way of parenthesis, the double shuffle in the income tax case where this court, I will not say summersaulted, but shirased, in a few weeks, overthrowing judicial precedents of many years and denying the power of the federal government to make the wealth of the country bear some of its due proportion of the public burdens.

"By overruling their own decisions, therefore, the federal courts have become the foreign corporation's 'city of refuge.' Hence the Southern railway invades the commonwealth of Georgia, buys up competing lines and amalgamates them into what is in some parts of the state one monopoly of transportation, defies the constitution of Georgia in its prohibition against railroad monopoly and snaps its fingers in the faces of the people and rushes to the federal courts, which throw their powerful arms around it and prevent Georgia's courts from interpreting and enforcing Georgia's constitution.

"The Chicago Times-Herald of September 18, 1897, published a four-page symposium on the subject of injunction in labor disputes. This symposium consisted of the opinions of fifteen judges on the bench and fourteen opinions of other jurists and prominent laymen. The Springfield Republican, published at a point far removed from the local coloring inseparable to such controversies, analyzing these answers, declares that only six unqualifiedly indorsed the recent extension of the injunction power to labor troubles; seven were, in the main, non-committal; while fifteen were outspoken in their hostile criticism. Fifteen judges returned replies, and we find that of these only two were unqualifiedly for what is popularly known as government by injunction, six were non-committal, while seven were more or less emphatic in denouncing or criticising the recent extension of the injunction power.

"Judge Gibbons, of the circuit court of Illinois, declares that 'In their efforts to regulate or restrain strikes by injunction, they are sowing dragon's teeth and blazing the path of revolution.' The chief justice of the Illinois court of appeals predicts that 'Unless this usurpation of power by the courts is promptly checked, we shall within a few years see elections—and a presidential one, perhaps—carried by a court's right of injunction backed by armed deputies or federal soldiers.' Is the prediction of the chief justice too extravagant?

"Nothing that I have said is nearly so critical of the courts as is what is said by at least one of the justices of the supreme court of the United States. Mr. Justice Harlan, in a dissentine opinion, comments upon a decision of the supreme court of the United States (interstate commerce commission vs. Alabama Midland Railway Company, 168 United States, 144), as going far 'to make that commission a useless body for all practical purposes and to defeat many of the important objects designed to be accomplished by the various enactments of congress relating to interstate commerce.' Says he: 'It has been shorn, by judicial interpretation, of authority to do anything of an effective character. It is denied many of the powers which in my judgment were intended to be conferred.' In these words he charges the highest tribunal of this country with overriding the will of the people as expressed by congress and in making law in behalf of the railroads and against the public interests.

Another Irrepressible Conflict.

"I have noticed only a few of the comparatively recent federal court decisions involving the conflict of interests between the public and the great corporations. These cases are but a few of the many forms in which this conflict expresses itself. No doubt this conflict is sometimes aggravated by demagogues. But it is equally true that many thoughtful and far-seeing patriots have spoken to this question in terms of self-disserving wisdom, and who, because they foresaw danger in the trend of federal court decisions, have been unjustly called demagogues. When Jefferson, with the clear vision of a philosopher, recognized and declared the conflict between federalism and republicanism, between an oligarchy of wealth and a democracy of all the people, between absolutism and individualism, he was called both a demagogue and anarchist. But he was a seer as well as a leader, and today his political philosophy is accepted without question in this great republic's heart of hearts. Standing, as this generation does today, in the shadow of a line of federal decisions which are certainly innovations, and which many good and wise men believe to be usurpations of a dangerous power, we are reminded of Jefferson's prophecy. Said he:

"'It has long been my opinion that the germ of dissolution of our federal government is in the constitution of the federal judiciary, an irresponsible body working like gravity by day and by night, gaining little today and a little tomorrow, and advancing its noiseless step like a thief over the field of jurisdiction, until all shall be usurped.'

"Nothing said by others compares in comprehensive severity with this terrible indictment. And yet, if what Jefferson said was true then, its truth is multiplied ten-fold now. Looking around us and about us; surveying the field of federal jurisdiction as it exists in practice today; seeing states and municipalities stripped of the powers; beholding the new and terrible engine of oppression and repression into which the ancient writ of injunction has been converted; observing how the toiler and the laborer have felt the mailed hand of the federal judge so often and so hardly, while the great trusts and monopolies of the country have oppressed the poor, cheated justice and defied the law with hardly so much as a rebuke from that same federal judge: how can we be silent?

"The Anglo-Saxon lawyer is in his inmost heart a patriot. His blood has been a crimson sacrifice for freedom on many a battlefield. His hand has held aloft his country's flag in many an hour of deepest danger. His history in war is illustrious and honorable, but his greater glory lies in this: that he has stood for law, right and freedom as against the more insidious perils of velvet despotisms usurping forbidden powers in the name of law and under the protection of the flag. Not all the armies of the earth, not all the navies of the sea, can take our country's citadels or furl the stars and stripes. If this land of the free and home of the brave shall ever be a despot's realm, it will be because some invisible enemy shall, with whispered voice and silent footfall, steal within our midst and with soft, smooth hand, strangle liberty before we hear the cry. When such a crisis comes, to foresee such danger and to prevent such ruin, this 'sweet land of liberty' will confidently call and not in vain, upon the American lawyer."

THE BOARD HELD NO SESSION.

Board of Education Meeting Was Postponed One Week.

Although yesterday was the first Thursday in July and therefore a regular meeting day for the board of education, no session was held by that body. The meeting was postponed until next Thursday, when the report of Superintendent Slaton and other matters will be considered by the board.

When it was ascertained yesterday that three members of the board were out of the city, those who were in Atlanta readily agreed to postpone the meeting. The opinion of members of the board is that the meeting will be of little importance unless something arises before the session next Thursday.

Beats the Klondike.

Mr. A. C. Thomas, of Marysville, Tex., has found a more valuable discovery than has yet been made in the Klondike. For years he suffered untold agony from consumption, accompanied by hemorrhages; and was absolutely cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. He declares that gold is of little value in comparison with this marvelous cure; would have it, even if it cost a hundred dollars a bottle. Asthma, Bronchitis and all throat and lung affections are positively cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Trial bottles 10c. at all drug stores. Regular size 50 cts. and $1.00. Guaranteed to cure or price refunded.

It rests with you whether you continue the nerve-killing tobacco habit. NO-TO-BAC removes the desire for tobacco, with all its nervous distress, expels nicotine, purifies the blood, restores lost manhood, makes you strong in health, nerve and pocket. Book free. 1,000 boxes sold, 400,000 cases cured. Buy your own druggist, who will vouch for us. Take it with a will, patiently, persistently. One box, $1, usually cures; 3 boxes, $2.50, guaranteed to cure, or we refund money. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, Montreal, New York.

STOP CHEWING!

"You Will Find It at Kamper's"

COOLING AND REFRESHING SUMMER DRINKS

Vartray | Ginger Ale, Sarsaparilla, Seltzer. | $1.25 per doz.

Montserrat Lime Juice, absolutely pure and unmixed, 50c per bottle.
"Martinique" Lime Juice, 35c per bottle.
Ross Raspberry Vinegar, 75c per bottle.
Imported Raspberry Syrup, 35c and 50c per bottle.
"Minniska" Ginger Champagne, pints $1.50 dozen, quarts $2.50 dozen.
"Yum Yum" for iced tea has no equal at the price, 40c per pound.

The Best Tea and Coffee Store
The Coffee Roasters.
79 and 81 Peachtree Street.

Underwear
Negligee Shirts

A line fully replete with every known up-to-date idea. This season will greatly increase our reputation for being first and foremost in this line. "Men's Haberdashery." Your inspection kindly solicited.

The Gay Co.

Sterling Silver Patriotic Jewelry enameled flags and other emblems in hat pins, rings, blouse sets, link buttons, stick pins, lapel buttons, brooches and belts. Pretty goods, reasonable prices. Wedding presents a specialty.

MAIER & BERKELE, Jewelers
31 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Sustained Enthusiasm

The Discount Sale continues with ardor and fervor. Your interest is aroused. By many tokens we know that your appreciation is inspired. It would be strange were it otherwise. We've made unprecedented concessions.

These are the pre-eminent points we offer for your deliberate and impartial consideration:

1—The Clothing is the production of our own manufacturing organization.
2—The styles are this season's. Every garment is unquestionably fashionable.
3—The materials, the workmanship, the fitting and the finishing are perfect.
4—Our original prices are marked in plain figures—no hocus-pocus business about the reductions. They are genuine.
5—Because we are makers, we save the middle man's usual profit. This enables us to undersell competition from 20 to 35 per cent all the time.
6—The present Discount Sale affords you an opportunity to purchase our choicest goods at a third less than the prices that prevailed prior to this great event.

33 1/3 Per Cent

Off all our Men's and Youths' Fancy Cheviot, Worsted and Cassimere Suits. All are included—none reserved or held back.

33 1/3 Per Cent

Off all our Children's Wash and Wool Suits. Best fabrics and styles of the season—everything in Children's Clothing except odd Trousers—included in the discount sale.

Special Discounts in Merchant Tailoring Department.

Take Elevator for Boys' Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Departments

STORES { Atlanta, 15-17 Whitehall Street, Washington, cor. Seventh and E Streets. Baltimore, 213 W. German Street.

EISEMAN BROS.

MOST BRILLIANT GAME OF SEASON

City Hall Treated Top-Notchers to a Shutout.

THE SCORE WAS 3 TO 0

Both Sides Played an Almost Errorless Round of Innings.

SUPERIOR BATTING AND PITCHING WON GAME

Loss of Game Lowers Standing of the Southern Shops Team, but Still Keeps It in the Lead.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct.
Southern Shops	4	2	.666
Firemen	4	2	.666
Merchants	3	3	.500
Press	2	3	.400
Commission Men	2	3	.400
City Hall	2	4	.333

THE most brilliant game of the season and one of the most beautiful games of ball ever seen in Atlanta was played at Brisbine park yesterday afternoon when the City Hall boys treated the top-notchers to a shut out.

The Southern Shop boys have been pounding the various pitchers in the league until they all have fine batting averages, but they met their match yesterday. It was plain at first that they were not going to hit Hulsey's curves to amount to anything. By the fifth inning they commenced to look surprised and dazed and by the end of the game they were a very dejected looking lot of ball players. Even Blackman, who has made so many pitchers tremble, seemed to have lost his nerve and in a vain effort to hit the ball hard he struck out.

It was a great game for Hulsey and he seemed all the time to have the sluggers from the shops right where he wanted them. His control of the ball was almost perfect and while he did not seem to be working hard, all they could get off of his delivery was one little single hit. That was in the second inning and it was the first man up, but Hulsey settled down and when the game was over he had made a name for himself.

While much of the credit of winning the game is due Hulsey, he was not the only one who played a star game by any means. His support was magnificent and every position was covered to perfection. McBride and Collier played a star game. The work of McBride at short was by far superior to any work done in the league this year. He had eleven chances and took them all like a veteran. One stop that he made was wonderful. It was on a hot ground ball that went in between second and first and McBride ran from short and captured it, saving the hit and catching the batter at first.

At third base Collier played a star game and it was his two-base hit that brought in the first run. Collier is showing up as one of the best all-round players in the league and his work at the bat is always safe. It was in the eighth inning that Neal Baldwin and Harrison cinched the game by getting in two runs. Baldwin hit safe between short and second. McCloud struck out and then Harrison came to the bat. Harrison is one of the heavy hitters of the league, and when he does connect with the ball it is sure to go somewhere. He waited until he got the kind he wanted and then he let drive. At first it looked as if it was going to get over the left fleid fence, but it hit near the top of the fence and bounded back with such force that Harrison reached home before the fielder could get the ball in. Baldwin had reached home some time before and was there to help in the rejoicing.

That completed the run-getting of the game and the mighty team from the shops had met the worst defeat of the season. Too much cannot be said of the game that the City Hall boys put up. In the outfield Baldwin, Erskine and Harrison all played a star game. Erskine got two nice hits and one of the stolen bases made by the City Hall team.

While the Shop boys were defeated it was not because they did not put up a good game in the field. Several times the City Hall boys had a chance to make several runs, but good clean work on the part of the Southern team prevented them. In the fifth inning they had three men on bases and only one out when Baldwin hit a fly to Blackman, who captured it and got Collier out, who had started from second base to third.

Duke pitched hard, but the City Hall boys got the hits when they were needed and as the Southern boys could not get any at all they could not expect their pitcher to do it all.

The defeat of the Southern Shops yesterday puts them even with the Firemen for first place and the fight from this out will be a warm one. It's about an even choice now between the Firemen and the Southern Shops and the majority of the fans think that the Firemen will beat them out in the race. Following is the official score:

Southern Shops.	ab.	r.	bh.	po.	a.	e.
Wilson, lf.	4	0	0	1	0	0
McGee, cf.	4	0	0	1	0	0
Duke, p.	4	0	0	5	0	0
Blackman, 2b.	4	0	0	5	1	0
Ayers, c.	4	0	1	7	4	0
Kocher, ss.	1	0	0	0	3	2
Hogan, 3b.	3	0	1	0	1	1
Pittman, 1b.	3	0	0	5	2	0
Ozmer, rf.	3	0	0	2	1	0
Totals.	30	0	1	27	11	3

City Hall.	ab.	r.	bh.	po.	a.	e.
Baldwin, lf.	4	1	1	1	0	0
McCloud, 2b.	4	0	0	2	1	1
Harrison, rf.	4	1	2	1	0	1
Caldwell, 1b.	4	0	0	9	0	0
Cochran, c.	4	0	1	5	1	1
McBride, ss	3	1	1	4	7	0
Erskine, cf.	4	0	2	1	0	0
Collier, 3b.	4	0	2	4	1	0
Hulsey, p.	4	0	0	0	2	0
Totals.	35	3	9	27	12	3

Score by innings:

City Hall . . . . . 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—3
Southern Shops. . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Summary—Earned runs, City Hall 2; two-base hits, Collier; home run, Harrison; struck out, by Duke 9, by Hulsey 6; bases on balls, off Hulsey 1, off Duke 1; double plays, Blackman unassisted. Time of game 1:20. Umpire, Lester. Scorer, Smith.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

Philadelphia 6, Boston 5.

Philadelphia, July 7.—Philadelphia defeated Boston today through the wretched work of the visitors in the first two innings. Boston rallied in the ninth, but the Phillies' lead was too big to be overcome. Attendance 2,854. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	4	10	0
Boston	5	8	3

Batteries—Orth and McFarland; Klobedanz and Yeager. Umpires, Gaffney and Brown. Time, 1:55.

Pittsburg 6, Louisville 3.

Pittsburg, July 7.—McGee was a puzzle until the seventh inning, when Pittsburg found him, and with six hits scored six runs. Tom McCreery made his debut in a Pittsburg uniform and was decidedly game, scoring a run, making a three-bagger and a sensational catch in middle field. Attendance 1,000. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	6	9	2
Louisville	3	9	3

Batteries, Tannehill and Bowerman; Magee and Kittridge. Umpires, Snyder and Connolly. Time, 1:52.

Cincinnati 7, Chicago 5.

Chicago, July 7.—Costly errors by the Orphans and inability to bunch hits off Dwyer pushed the Reds a little further ahead today. Attendance 2,900. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	5	10	5
Cincinnati	7	10	3

Batteries, Griffith and Donohue and Chance; Dwyer and Vaughn. Umpires, Swartwood and Wood. Time, 1:50.

Washington 2, Baltimore 1.

Washington, July 7.—Three successive singles in the tenth won the game for Washington. Attendance 2,500. Score:

Washington	2	9	5
Baltimore	1	7	3

Batteries, Weyhing and McGuire; McJames and Robinson. Umpires, Lynch and Andrews. Time, 2:20.

Cleveland 6. St. Louis 5.

Cleveland, July 7.—Today's game was characterized by slow work by the home team. Both teams batted well and the visitors came near pulling out a victory. Attendance 400. Score:

Cleveland	6	13	3
St. Louis	5	11	4

Batteries, Jones and Criger; Taylor and Sugden. Umpires, McDonald and O'Day. Time, 2:20.

New York 10, Brooklyn 1.

New York, July 7.—One inning was sufficient for Dunn, and the McKenna "find" from the Brockton club of the New England league was given a trial. He was very wild, but made a creditable showing. Meekin was in fine form. Attendance 1,000. Score:

New York	10	13	0
Brooklyn	1	4	3

Batteries, Meekin and Warner; McKenna and Ryan. Umpires, Emslie and Hunt. Time, 1:54.

Omaha Loses Franchise.

Chicago, July 7.—The western league Omaha franchise has been transferred to St. Joseph.

Denver Gets Columbus Franchise.

Denver, July 7.—It is announced that the Columbus baseball team of the Western League will be removed to Denver and that thereafter Denver will be included in this league. It is probable that the former Columbus team will finish this season's playing as representing Denver, at any rate Denver will be in the Western League, beginning with the season of 1899.

New York Releases Anson.

New York, July 7.—Adrian C. Anson was released today as manager of the New York Baseball Club, and it was announced that former Manager Joyce would be re-elected.

Sensation Stakes Winner Was Pulled.

Cincinnati, O., July 7.—Onamastus won the Sensation stakes for two-year-olds at Latonia today by eight lengths pulled up. Turtle Dove, in her race, galloped home twenty lengths in front of her field. Track fast. Results:

FIRST RACE—Six furlongs, selling: Bromo, 8 to 5, won; Annie M. second; Nannie D. third. Time, 1:21¾.

SECOND RACE—Five furlongs: Peter Sterling, 8 to 1, won; L. Pillott, Jr., second; The Bondman third. Time, 1:03¼.

THIRD RACE—Handicap, one mile and seventy yards: Elusive, 11 to 5, won; Three Bars second; Azucena third. Time, 1:44¾.

FOURTH RACE—Sensation stakes, value $1,790, six furlongs: Onamastus, 9 to 1, won; Rockland, second; Anthony third. Time, 1:15¾.

FIFTH RACE—One mile, selling: Imp. Eddie Burke, 6 to 5, won; Kitty B. second; George Krats third. Time, 1:40¾.

SIXTH RACE—Selling, six and a half furlongs: Turtle Dove, 8 to 5, won; Valesco second; Everest third. Time, 1:20¾.

An Off Day at Brighton.

New York, July 7.—It was an off day at Brighton Beach today. Summaries:

FIRST RACE—One and one-eighth miles, selling: Long Acre, 12 to 1, won; Ella Daly second; Squire Abingdon third. Time, 1:56¼.

SECOND RACE—Five furlongs, selling: Hilee, 3 to 1, won; General Martgary second; Tendresse third. Time, 1:02¾.

THIRD RACE—One mile: Sir Gawain, 12 to 1, won; Swiftmas second; Glorian third. Time, 1:41¾.

FOURTH RACE—Six furlongs: Lambent, 4 to 5, won; Van Antwerp second; Lady Mitchell third. Time, 1:15.

FIFTH RACE—Six furlongs: Marblehead, 1 to 2, won; Dr. Parker second; Subject third. Time, 1:15½.

SIXTH RACE—One mile: Athamas, 15 to 1, won; Dolando second; Burlesque third. Time, 1:41¾.

Brighton Beach Entries.

First Race—Five furlongs: Mainstay 112, Tinge 118, Bill Ali 107, Belle of Erin 106, Kiepper 106, Calculation 104, Miss Lynch 101, Settast 101, Athamas 99, Decide 99, Chargrace 98, Princess Indra 96, Sallust 96, Varus 96, Prince Aucland 95, Fleeling Gold 90.

Second Race—Maidens, five furlongs: Somers 112, Composer 112, Federal 112, Animus 112, Prince of Wales 112, Meddlesome 112, Dan Cupid 12, Captain Sigsbee 112, Mt. Clements 112, Mark Mile 112, Judge MaGee 112, Ben Blue 112, Belle of H 109, Al Reeves 109, Nell Dale 109, Walter Girl 109.

Third Race—One and one-sixteenth miles: Lehman 126, Domitor 113, Caldion 110, Howard S 106, Miss Tenny 103, Jefferson 97, Her Own 93.

Fourth Race—One mile: Premier 106, Dr. Catlect 106, Irish Reel 104, Tripping 101, Decanter 97, Handpress 94, Domitor 106, Miss Tenny 92, Sensational 91.

Fifth Race—Two-year-olds, six furlongs: Sir Hubert 126, Etmeyzert 121, Rusher 117, Autumn 115.

Sixth Race—One mile: Ben Ronald 108, X-Ray 101, Decanter 103, Charentus 103, Rappahannock 99, Hanlon 98, Glenoune 93, Prince Aueland 89, Aurum 89.

Washington Park Entries.

First Race—Six furlongs and thirty yards: Ferrell 98, Our Gertie 98, Henry Chance 100, Prince Blazes 100, Floc Flon 108, Osman 112, Claude Black 113, Our Chance 113, Tartarian 102, Abe Furst 122, Braw Lad 122.

Second Race—Two-year-olds, five furlongs: Ro Savannah 100, May Droll 104, Rosa L 104, Souchon 104, Queen of Song 104, Babe Robertson 104, Hanlight 107, Monadour 107, Scat Cohen 110, April's Lady 110.

Third Race—One and one-half miles: Dorthy III 118, Alvarado II 102, Moncreith 102, Morte Fonse 106.

Fourth Race—Flo Honey Dew 98, Tom Toher 99, Daily Racing Tom 101, Don Ounso 102, Carrie F 106, Little Singer 106, Teudle 107, Lucy Belle 107.

Fifth Race—One and one-sixteenth miles: White Frost 97, Don Quixot 97, Imp. Micheal II 102, Macy 107.

Races at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., July 7.—At the fair grounds today four favorites and two well played second choices were successful. Results:

FIRST RACE—Selling, one mile and twenty yards: Mystery, even, won; Jim Henry, second; Joe o' Sot, third. Time, 1:49.

SECOND RACE—Selling, six and a half furlongs: Fingal, 5 to 1, won; Imp. King Gold, second; Organ Pilot, third. Time, 1:24½.

THIRD RACE—Selling, seven furlongs: Myriam G., 4 to 1, won; Imperious, second; Lord Neville, third. Time, 1:32¾.

FOURTH RACE—Handicap, one and one-sixteenth miles: David, 3 to 5, won; Ferbush, second; Madeline, third. Time, 1:51¼.

FIFTH RACE—For two-year-olds, selling, five furlongs: Genua, 11 to 20, won; Our Nellie, second; Foxy, third. Time, 1:05¾.

SIXTH RACE—Selling, mile and twenty yards: Deerfoot, 11 to 10, won; Peralta, second; Lady of the West, third. Time, 1:48.

Can you eat heartily, with relish and without distress afterward? If not, take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which creates a good appetite and so tones the stomach that all food is properly digested.

CASE TO BE DECIDED TOMORROW.

Manner of Disposing of the Moody & Brewster Assets.

Judge Lumpkin will decide tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock the manner in which the stock in the stores of the firm of Moody & Brewster and F. A. Smyly & Co. will be disposed of. This will be of considerable interest, as many are interested in the case.

Mr. Morris Hirsch, receiver for Moody & Brewster, was busy yesterday making an inventory of the stock of the defunct company and will have it ready for the court. Judge J. G. Bloodworth, receiver for F. A. Smyly & Co., has already completed the inventory of stock in the store of that concern and has turned it over to the court.

WILL ESTABLISH CAMP IN ATLANTA

Board of Health Committee Held Important Session Yesterday.

WILL FIGHT THE YELLOW FEVER

Surgeon Wyman Asked To Establish Quarantine Station if Needed.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES ARE TAKEN

Board Has Adopted Regulations Prescribed by Recent Quarantine Convention.

THE board of health is determined to be prepared in case of a yellow fever epidemic in the south this year. Precautionary steps are already being taken, and a quarantine station will be established here should the first symptoms appear.

The committee on contagious diseases, consisting of Drs. Avary, Jones, Benson and Alexander, met in Dr. Alexander's office yesterday afternoon and discussed for some time the probability of fever this year and the advisability of taking steps at once to prevent the disease from gaining any kind of a foothold in Atlanta.

The members were of course unable to determine whether fever will appear or not, but it was the unanimous opinion that Atlanta should not hesitate to make the necessary preparations. It is also still the firm opinion that yellow fever cannot exist in Atlanta, as has been substantiated by history of many terrible epidemics throughout the south, when hundreds of refugees were brought in here.

At the quarantine convention held in Atlanta some months ago it was unanimously decided to establish quarantine stations in all cities throughout infected territory. These regulations will be universally observed throughout the south, and if the fever breaks out, one will be established here, through which all persons entering and leaving the city will be required to pass.

The committee decided yesterday to notify Surgeon General Wyman, of the United States marine hospital service, to be ready to establish such a camp there at once if an epidemic should appear in the south. The board of health will be prepared to take hold of the matter at that time, and the great trouble and annoyance of last year's experience will be done away with. Mr. Wyman will doubtless answer that he will be ready to comply at the proper time.

No More Sewer Sand.

For several weeks numerous complaints have been made at the board of health office about the use of sewer sand for making mortar, etc., in the construction of houses. It is claimed this sand, taken out of the mouth of the sewers and saturated with filth, is not conducive to good health, and the committee unanimously decided yesterday afternoon to condemn the use of sewer sand for such purposes.

Contractors will have to look elsewhere in the future for their sand. This report will go to the board of health at the next session, and will no doubt be adopted.

POLICE STORIES TOLD IN AN IDLE HOUR

She came into the police barracks one night looking so forlorn and friendless that there was none of the officers who had the heart to drive her out. In truth, they all had something kind to say for her, and even went so far as to divide their lunches so that she got a good share.

There was no secret about the interloper making a home at the barracks, and if it was against the rules those who had the authority to turn her out winked at the infringement of discipline, as all enforcers of law must do sometimes.

So it came to pass that even the custodian, whose business it is to see that the building is kept in good order and is free from trespassers, did not frown upon her when she walked around the place as if she had a perfect right to do so.

One day the signal man upstairs ran down into the captain's office and stated in a whisper that the interloper had four children in the little room adjoining the signal bureau.

This caused some grave consultations among the officers, but there was not a one of them who dared to say that "she must be made to leave."

"I found her with the four little ones," said the signal man, "and I thought it best to report the matter at once."

He was commended for his performance of duty.

After much discussion it was agreed by a sort of tacit understanding that the best thing to do was to treat the four children as she had been treated, and so they found a home there with their mother.

Today whenever any little children by chance visit the police barracks they are taken upstairs and shown the old yellow cat with her four little kittens who are as much at home with the police as are any of the officers themselves.

About fifty newsboys have formed a protective association and the only bylaw of the society declares the police the common enemy of the members and protection from the cops is all that is demanded.

The idea of the confederation is that in union there is strength, and the association is conducted as follows:

Whenever a member gets into trouble which is likely to call for interference on the part of the police a committee sees all other boys who may be prosecutors or witnesses and tells them that if they dare go into court and testify against their brother the whole association will inflict direful bodily injuries upon them.

This has resulted lately in a number of bad newsboys becoming immune from punishment in the police court. The recorder, however, has been told about the association and he is taking stringent measures in the shape of heavy fines to break up and disorganize the society.

Recorder Calhoun, or, as he is best known, Judge Andy, states that he is thinking seriously of issuing certificates to wife beaters, giving them the right to beat their wives all they wish. The cause of this intention on the part of the police judge is the common and almost daily record of cases in which negro women have their husbands arrested for beating them, and when the cases are tried in the police court the wives invariably testify that they have not been touched and that their husbands are nothing short of saints.

This is due to a kind of conjugal reaction when the wounds from the blows have healed and the woman allows her pity to overcome her resentment.

In all such cases you will hear the arresting officer ask the woman in utter astonishment:

"Didn't you tell me that this man beat you so that he nearly killed you?"

And the reply is always:

"You clar misunderstood me, Mr. Officer."

Judge Andy's certificates might work a great reform.

Sometimes in the dead hours of night there comes a call for police help when a riot is brewing, or a fire alarm from the business center of the city is sent in, and then the police barracks is suddenly transformed from a place as quiet as Sleepy Hollow into a scene of excitement.

The station sergeant pushes an electric button. Upstairs on the third floor six men, who were soundly sleeping, spring from their beds and dress in the half of a shake of half a sheep's tail.

The same push of the electric button rings a gong at the stables and the big double team reserve wagon is hitched up with snaps and cords just like the fire engines.

When the wagon reaches the front of the police barracks six policemen are there ready, and they "pile in" and are soon off on a wild and dashing ride through the night. At the fire they help the firemen protect life and property; or if a riot is on they quell the disturbance and bring the rioters to order and speedy justice.

G. N. H.

PAY DAY WITH THE SOLDIERS.

Thousands of Dollars Distributed at the Fort Yesterday.

Money was as thick as soldiers at Fort McPherson yesterday, for happily every soldier had money. Every soldier enjoyed the possession of real, genuine coin for a short while at least, for some of them soon parted with the spondulicks which the government had so generously provided.

It was pay day at the post and 3,000 men were paid their salaries. These salaries were small individually, but the total sum paid represented thousands of dollars. Some of the men have been in the service for nearly two months and were given their first pay yesterday. There has been considerable kicking on the part of these recruits and they were very happy when the paymaster hove in sight yesterday.

Only a few recruits were sent away from the post during the day. The officers will probably send down a large detachment tomorrow.

Burglars Were There.

Bremen, Ga., July 7.—(Special.)—Burglars have invaded this town, breaking into the store of C. N. McPherson and carrying away a quantity of goods. The inside of his store looked as if a Georgia cyclone had been at work there the night before.

Do you like a dry, fruity Champagne? If you do and have not done so, try Cook's Imperial Champagne.

Quick Time to Denver.

Union Pacific fast train from St. Louis daily 10 a. m., arrive Denver 11 a. m. next day. Illustrated matter and full particulars furnished by J. F. Aglar, general agent, St. Louis. 7-3-15t

AT JUDGE ANDY'S MATINEE.

Will Wilson's Strange Bed.

It has been said that politics makes strange bedfellows, and there was a case in the police court yesterday afternoon which made a paraphrase on this old saw very apropos, viz: Whisky makes fellows strange beds.

Patrolman Cornett found Will Wilson night before last asleep on a railroad track, and he had for a pillow a steel rail. If a train had come along instead of the policeman, Will Wilson's head would have been cut off close up behind his ears.

Judge Andy made a formal and legal request of Will to pay the city $5.75 for saving his life, but at the same time he did not wish the impression to get out that the police department was running any life saving station.

How Essex Was Bagged.

Essex Tucker, of ragged raiment and attenuated anatomy, was arraigned for bearing off from a store in an unlawful manner an armful of sacks. Essex, who doesn't claim any relationship to the noted Elizabetheam earl of that name, attempted to explain how he got hold of the sacks, but his explanation, Judge Andy declared, was as irrelevant as one of Saxe's poems.

"I wish to remark," said Judge Andy, as he borrowed a chew of tobacco from the fat policeman, "that you little sneak thieves seem to have classified yourselves. Some of you take sacks and some food and some chickens, with the preponderance in favor of the fowl. With this digression, I decide to send you to the city chaingang for thirty days."

Mattie's Somnambulistic Feat.

"Oh, look here," said Judge Andy to Mattie Hawthorne, a negro woman built on the giraffe principle, "you are too hard a case to talk so soft." Nobody seemed to catch on except the fat policeman, and Judge Andy continued:

"Mattie, the officer says you were trying to walk in your sleep, and the only reason you didn't succeed with the somnambulistic feat was because you were too drunk to keep a proper balance."

"Lawd, jedge," said Mattie, with a whimper. "I wus jest gitting a little fresh air."

"Well," replied Judge Andy, "you can't promenade the streets of Atlanta in your night robe, especially when you are too drunk to know a policeman from a lamppost. I will draw a requisition on your finances for $3.75."

OUT OF THE GAME.

Men Who Are Barred from Outdoor Athletic Gamer.



Now is the season of outdoor games and all manly exercises. To enjoy or excel in them requires strength, agility, suppleness, endurance, the quick eye and the steady nerve, and yet none of these are found in the victim to chronic, nervous or sexual disease. He is barred by his own condition from every sport of manhood. He is a cipher among true men.

Could any motive be stronger to at once seek treatment and be restored to the blessings of health and vigor? We CURE ALL SUCH CASES SPEEDILY AND THOROUGHLY.

Consultation free. Address or call on

Dr. Hathaway & Co

22½ South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

Mail treatment given by sending symptom blank. No. 1 for men, No. 2 for women, No. 3 for skin diseases, No. 4 for catarrh.

CHAMBERLIN JOHNSON DuBOSE CO.

More About the . . . . .

Stock Reducing Sale

As Pertains to Furniture, Carpets, Etc.

The first quarter of July is past. Within five or six weeks our new store annex will be completed. Workmen have already nearly completed one half of the brick work and heavy framing, while we, on the inside, have just gotten cleverly into the necessary *stock reducing*. We say this because of such unusually large stocks, and while selling has been brisker, and more folks have gone away ladened with the good bargains we have offered than ever before within the same length of time, yet there remains enough good things in every department to make us work with unusual zeal to bring *every department stock* down to the lowest notch. We will make the statement again, "that space is worth more to us than profits." Space we want, and space we are going to have—that accounts for the never-before-heard-of prices we are giving—as below mentioned:

Watch Our Daily Ads for Further News.

Iron Beds Every Iron Bed in the house has been reduced in price—that's the kind of action we take when we want room, right now. Of course on the cheapest beds only a dollar or so has been taken off, but when it comes to the higher priced ones we have made it a pocketful—if the pocket is not too large. Now we take it that it's useless to extol the merits of metal beds; you know of their cleanliness, of their serviceableness, of their stylishness. Let us to the price:

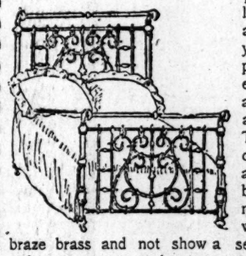


WHITE ENAMELED METAL BEDS with 1 1-8 inch pillars, mounted with 5-8 inch brass rods; a good value at $8.50, but priced now at ***6.90***

WHITE ENAMELED METAL BEDS with 5-8 inch brass trimmings and swell footboard; $12.50 is a a fair price for this, but can be had now at ***8.20***

WHITE ENAMELED METAL BEDS, 5 feet 6 inches high, 1 1-2 inch pillar, heavy swell footboard, ornamented with 7 brass standards. A $27.50 bed priced now at ***19.90***

Brass Beds Our Brass Beds are brass. We have seen some said to be brass, but the most brass about them was in the man selling them. A real brass bed is a luxury—that is, the kind that the brass don't peal off and leave a dark metal exposed which you can never polish and brighten up. Once for all, our brass beds are not that kind. They are brass; cut them in two and the inside is brass. They are made by makers who know how to braze brass and not show a seam. They are right every way—at least we stand between you and the maker on every one we sell.



ALL BRASS BED with 1 1-8 inch pillars, 5 feet high, plain footboard without any ornamentation. Stock reducing sale price ***26.10***

ALL BRASS BED, 5 feet 6 inches high, massive, 2 1-2 inch pillars with 3 1-2 inch ornaments, heavy swell footboard, worth $55.00; priced now at ***41.10***

ALL BRASS BED, 1 5-8 inch pillars, swell footboard, ornamented elaborately with heavy brass castings; a bed fit for a Prince and easily worth $77.50. Stock reducing sale price ***59.00***

A Word On Carpets Our Carpet selling for the last few days has been immense. Our prices having been reduced to the low water mark has part to do with it—then, the knowing that the carpets can't be beaten helps out wonderfully. But this is what we want to impress upon your mind—that these same carpets, counting the newness, the number of warp threads to the inch and the desirableness of the patterns, were never sold at less prices than these. We price them, made, laid and lined with padded paper on your floor. If you want them stored until fall we will have that done at our expense, as well as carrying fire insurance on them. You had better take advantage of these liberal prices now—as we or no one else can afford to sell carpets for cost or less unless they need the room as we do—then they can't keep it up long.

Tapestry Brussels that were 75c are now 50c
Tapestry Brussels that were 85c are now 60c
Tapestry Brussels that were 90c are now 65c
Body Brussels that were $1.00 are now 75c
Moquets that were $1 and $1.10 are now 75c
Ingrains (all-wool) that were 65c are now 50c
Ingrains (all-wool) that were 75c are now 60c

Japanese Mattings Maybe it's a matting instead of a carpet you want. If so you will not be disappointed for they are reduced. For example---a jointless Japanese matting, in bright colors and several patterns, a 40-yard roll for which we have been getting $8.00 will now bring ***5.90***

Drapery Department There is nothing in our drapery department but bargains. Bargains, bargains, nothing but bargains. You can find lace curtains priced by the pair at what we used to ask for a single curtain. Silk and Madras Curtains are the same way, while curtain stuffs by the yard are priced lower than remnant prices. Then if you have just a single window or a corner you want to drape—something that only requires one pair; and if you can find what you like among those which are sold down to a single pair—then the price will be almost your own. Glad to show you that this is so.

NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS that were $2.50 are now $1.50.

NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS that were $3.00 are now $1.95.

NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS that were $4.50 are now $2.50.

IRISH POINT CURTAINS that were $7.00 are now $3.85.

IRISH POINT CURTAINS that were $7.50 are now $4.00.

RUFFLED MUSLIN CURTAINS that were $3.75 are now $2.00.

RUFFLED MUSLIN CURTAINS that were $5.00 are now $2.50.

Silk Curtains All-silk Curtains, all-madras Curtains, all-crete Curtains are just half price. Select any of these—look at the former prices, then halve it—that's our present price. If you have a place for the "silken, rustling of purple curtains" look at these. We know that to look is to buy.

$7.50 Silk, Madras or Crete Curtains $3.75
$10.00 Silk, Madras or Crete Curtains $5.00
$12.50 Silk, Madras or Crete Curtains $6.00
$15.00 Silk, Madras or Crete Curtains $7.50

Bed Springs We make bed springs in short order—the same day you give your order. During this sale special low prices will be made on every grade of spring we make. Noticeable is a woven wire spring, the cleanliest and strongest spring made. This has 3 rows of coiled springs; is sold regularly at $2.50—during this stock reducing sale this will be priced at.... ***1.25***

Bed Mattresses Mattresses will be made during this sale at greatly reduced prices—impossible to mention them on account of different sizes and different weights. Suffice to say that a cotton mattress which would cost you regularly $5 will be sold at $3.50 with the same ratio up to $7.50. Hair mattresses, according to the quality of hair and weight, will bring $12.50 for a $15 quality, and $35 for a $42.50 one. These are not kept in stock but are made as we want them, hence it don't give us any more room by disposing of them by ones, or by hundreds, but we make the price less to help out those who buy beds, which does give us room.

Odd Chairs Dozens and dozens of odd chairs are here ranging in price from $1 to $65 each. There are wicker rockers. There are reception chairs in inlaid mahogany; drawingroom chairs upholstered in satin damasks with backs emballished with solid gold leaf and elaborately hand-carved, in fact chairs for every nook and corner of a home. Every one of them has been lessened in price—not a chair in our house has been exempt. Some have less taken off than others but the bulk of our stock of odd chairs can be had during this stock-reducing movement at the first cost---some of the higher priced ones more than that---*one-half price.*



NEGRO COMPANY IS RAISED HERE

Lieutenant Colonel Crumley, the Negro Commander, Is Recruiting.

HE WILL BE LIEUTENANT

Thomas Grant Will Be the Second Lieutenant.

THE CAPTAIN WILL BE A WHITE MAN

W. T. Tebbts, of New York, Will Command the Company—All To Go to Augusta.

THE Atlanta negroes who have been overburdened with martial spirit and patriotism since the war began are at last getting their opportunity to slay Spaniards. One full company of negroes will be ready to leave Atlanta tonight and a dozen other companies could be raised in twice as many days, it is said.

Lieutenant Colonel F. H. Crumley, of the colored militia of Georgia, is the man who has raised the company of Atlanta negroes. He has been clamoring for a chance to fight for several months, and when the bill was passed authorizing the Tenth volunteer regiment of colored infantry he was selected as the man to raise Atlanta's quota.

Though the highest colored military officer in Atlanta, he stepped gracefully down to the place of first lieutenant of a company, and in that capacity he has raised his company. Lieutenant Crumley stated yesterday afternoon that he had enough men enlisted to make up a full company. The recruits have not yet stood their physical examination, but will stand it today.

For three days the recruiting officer on Decatur street has been overrun with patriots, who were ambitious to serve as privates in Lieutenant Crumley's company. Thousands of negroes swarmed around the place and the recruiting officer had some difficulty in selecting his men from the vast crowd. He picked only the best looking men, so that there will be few turned down at the physical examination.

Lieutenant Crumley will be among the first colored men to hold a commission in the regular or volunteer army. He will get his commission as soon as he gets his men mustered in. First lieutenant will be the highest rank of any negro officers. The captains will be white men. W. F. Tebbits, of New York, will be the captain of the company of Atlanta negroes. Thomas Grant, an Atlanta negro, will be second lieutenant.

The headquarters of the Tenth regiment of colored volunteers will be at Augusta, Ga. The men will all be assembled there as fast as recruited and will receive their guns and uniforms when they are mustered in. The regiment is being raised from Georgia, South Carolina and Tennessee.

W. W. HENDRIX WANTS DAMAGES

He Wants $20,000 for a Fall He Received Some Time Ago.

W. W. Hendrix, through his attorney, S. G. Lawrence, instituted suit yesterday afternoon in the superior court against J. B. Thompson, of this city. Hendrix wants damages in the sum of $20,000 for a fall he received while in the employ of Thompson.

Hendrix was a carpenter and was employed by Mr. Thompson to aid in the erection of a house at 108 Edgewood avenue. While employed on this work the scaffolding upon which he was standing gave way and he fell to the ground. This, says the petition, occurred on June 6, 1897, and since then the claimant has been suffering constantly.

He has expended, says the petition, over $1,000 in doctors' bills and for medicine and has at last ascertained that he is injured permanently. The case will come up at the next term of the superior court.



J. H. EWING

Who Succeeds Himself to the Position as City Tax Assessor.

Louisville Dispatch: We are stronger, much stronger, than when we began. Spain has her navy annihilated and her army defeated in the first land battle, finds her cause all the more hopeless. Nothing stands in the way of the onward march of American victory. Peace in prospect, bravely and honorably won, is the light of hope that shines above the heroic deeds of our soldiers and seamen.

Men, women and children who are troubled with sores, humors, pimples, etc., may find permanent relief in Hood's Sarsaparilla.

POLITICAL CHAT OVER THE STATE

Hon. J. R. Hogan, the populist nominee for governor, will open his campaign next Tuesday at Powder Springs, Cobb county.

That will be Mr. Hogan's first public speech since his nomination. His party workers are getting up a seventh district rally, and they count on a large turnout. The meeting place is convenient for the populists of Paulding and Douglas, as well as for those of Cobb. All three of these counties have had in the past quite a strong sprinkling of third party people.

Mr. Hogan will outline the issues of the campaign, so far as the populist party can shape them. The initiative and referendum will be one of the issues, and some say it will be the chief one from Mr. Hogan's point of view. The leading spirits in the populist party in Georgia declare that this issue must be fought out—that is, if the democrats oppose it. Some of them intimate that the democrats will take it up and favor a direct vote by the people on important legislation. They construe the adoption of the general primary system by the democratic party as a step in the direction of giving the people an opportunity to vote on matters of legislation.

The populists will soon announce their three candidates for the supreme bench. The first three put up declined to run. When the second nominating convention met in Atlanta to fill vacancies caused by the resignation of Mr. Watson for governor, and other candidates, the selection of nominees for the judiciary ticket was left to the state executive committee. The members of that committee are corresponding about the make up of the ticket, and a conclusion will soon be reached.

The populists are very secretive about the men they have in view, but it is stated that a member of the Atlanta bar will be one of the candidates. He has been asked if he would accept if nominated, and he has replied that he would.

Colonel William Clifton, secretary of state, has returned from Darien, where he spent the Fourth. He will be nominated for the state senate next Tuesday by the senatorial district convention, which meets at Hinesville, Liberty county, on that day. McIntosh, Liberty and Tattnall constitute the district.

The populists have already nominated their candidate for senator. Strange to say, he was formerly a railroad president, Reuben Walker, who built the Darien Short Line railroad.

Two years ago there were three candidates, the populists and republicans both having men in the race. The democratic candidate got a plurality, about 500 more votes than the populist received.

Colonel Clifton is in the race for president of the senate, and he says he is going to win. The race seems to have settled down between him and Mr. Dodson, of Americus.

Mr. Austin Holcombe, manager of The People's Party Paper, is back from a trip to Canada. He was very much impressed he says, by the manner in which the municipal governments are administered over the border. Real estate is assessed low and taxes are not half as high as in Atlanta, he states. The cities are run economically; that is, there is no extravagance. Salaries are lower than here. The cities, or some of them, at least, own the street car tracks and charge the companies a tax on every car run. The cost of paving a street is not collected out of the property owner in one lump, but it is distributed over a number of years, so that he does not feel the cost as a burden. The liquor business is under very strict rules, and the police forces are small.

A Spalding county baby has been named Allen Candler Reeves. He arrived too late to have a voice in the primary on June 6th.

"Uncle" Alex Atkinson, of Butts county, is an applicant as chaplain of the Third Georgia regiment. He was in the city yesterday and made application to Governor Atkinson for the position. "Uncle" Alex was a member of the last senate. He is a Baptist preacher.

It is reported that Captain Robert Hodges will resign as solicitor general of the Bibb circuit. Washington Dessau is an applicant for the position.

Colonel "Jim" Smith, of Oglethorpe county, is known far and wide as Georgia's big farmer. He owns almost thirty square miles of farming land. He plants thousands of acres in cotton, corn and wheat. He has a herd of cattle which would stock a western ranch, and his horses, mules and hogs are counted by the thousand. He must be worth $500,000, at least, and he made it all himself since the war.

Politically speaking, Colonel Smith is king over in his county, and they call him "King." What he says, goes. The boys have tried occasionally to beat some friend of his in the past, but they regretted it. That, however, is another story. Colonel Smith was over at the state convention last week when Colonel Allen D. Candler was nominated. Colonel Jim usually comes to the conventions. He's a good hand among the delegates. When he was here last week he was wearing a suit of clothes which cost him $2.50 made up. And he spoke of it with pride—not because it was a dudish suit, but because it was an object lesson in economy. If he wanted to, he could put on a hundred-dollar suit every week, and not feel the cost, but he believes in economy.

"This is just as good a suit as any man need want for summer time," said he. "Any American citizen of good sense and health can make money, and it is with him whether he saves it or not. The great lesson for our people to learn is economy. They ought to save something out of every dollar they make. Don't spend more than you make. See how thrifty the French farmers and all the French people are. They take care of their money. They don't blow it in foolishly, but they get something ahead, and I guess they live pretty well. Here in Georgia we can live the whole year round mighty near on what we grow out of the ground ourselves, and more people ought to try to do it."

English-American Building

The Model Office Building of the South.

FOR FIRST-CLASS TENANTS ONLY.

Perfect light and ventilation.
No inside, court, or dark rooms.
Electric elevators.
Large and small rooms.
No waste rooms.
Best known and best located building in the south.

Offices For Rent at $10.50 Per Month and Upwards

Apply to

ROBY ROBINSON, CASHIER

10th Floor English-American Building.

ONLY SHORT TIME BEFORE REUNION

Atlanta Executive Committee in a Rush To Perfect Preparations.

STATE CAMPS COMING ENMASSE

Officers from Out of State Coming to Establish Headquarters.

MANY UNIFORMS HAVE BEEN ORDERED

Many Side Attractions Are Scheduled for the Time—Bicycle Races During the Reunion.

IT is just twelve days, including two Sundays, until the veterans will take possession of Atlanta, and in these brief days there is much work to be done by the association and many details to be arranged. As the time for the reunion approaches the work devolving upon Secretary Waddell and the various committees working under the auspices of the association increases.

Yesterday was a very busy day at reunion headquarters and during the day many visitors called in search of information. A delegation came down during the morning from Cartersville for the purpose of arranging headquarters for the camp in Bartow county. The delegation, among which was Commander D. B. Freeman, Major W. H. Renfroe and Adjutant John J. Calhoun, spent the morning in looking for suitable headquarters for their camp and in looking after minor details which had not yet been satisfactorily arranged.

"You can say that the camp of veterans in Bartow county will come well represented and well uniformed," said Commander Freeman. "The camp is a large one and the roster shows more than 125 names. Of this number at least seventy-five will wear the regulation uniform, and there will doubtless be many more to purchase uniforms before the reunion.

"The Bartow camp is taking great interest in the reunion and a committee from each militia district has been appointed and is at work securing funds and provisions for the reunion. Interest has been manifested by everybody and when the reunion is held old Bartow will be in line with an enthusiastic delegation."

The Bartow delegation spent yesterday afternoon at Exposition park, inspecting the auditorium and the various buildings which will be used during the reunion for the care and comfort of the veterans.

Bartow camp has been very active in the work that was requested of it by the Veterans' Reunion Association, and it has rendered valuable service in many ways.

Early this morning Colonel W. J. Woodward, chief quartermaster of the North Carolina division, United Confederate Veterans, will arrive in the city and will make final arrangements for the coming of the veterans of that state.

Stage Will Seat 250.

The stage in the Exposition park auditorium will seat 250, and invitations will be issued in a few days to those who will be complimented with seats on the stage.

Those who will be invited to sit on the stage will be the officers of the association, and twenty sponsors and their maids of honor, the governor of the state and the mayor of Atlanta. A few invitations will be sent out to distinguished guests who will be in attendance upon the reunion, but the number of invitations will be limited.

The work of arranging seats in the auditorium has been completed and but little remains for the carpenters in the big building. The decorations, for which $500 was appropriated by the executive committee several weeks ago and which are to be arranged by Dr. Joe Jacobs, chairman of that committee, will be very beautiful. The timber in the auditorium will be wrapped with the colors, and from every portion of the building flags and bunting will fly.

The 1,000 double mattresses have been made and will be placed in the transportation building the latter part of the week.

Much work is being done on the mess hall, which will be in the government building, on the northern side of the park.

Many Uniforms Are Ordered.

There will be large numbers of camps and veterans who will attend the reunion that will be uniformed. The greater number of the camps in Georgia have ordered their uniforms from Atlanta and more will be ordered within the next few days.

All orders can be filled if they arrive by 10 o'clock this morning at Wolfe's Manufacturing Company, 50 and 60 Peters street. Each uniform costs $2.75.

The following are the camps and the number of uniforms which have been ordered:

Camp P. M. B. Young, of Cartersville	125
McIntosh camp, Elberton	85
Camp Evans, Decatur	120
Camp McDaniel, Carrollton	55
Randolph camp, Cuthbert	40
Dooly County camp, Vienna	72
Wade Hampton camp, McCormick, S. C.	45
Cedartown camp	35
Mauldin camp, Greenville, S. C.	45
Camp Walker, Atlanta	130
Camp Symons, Thomson	85
Atlanta camp	40

Bicycle Races for Reunion.

Mr. W. H. Pickens and Lee Richardson, two bicycle men from Chicago, arrived in the city yesterday to make arrangements for races at the coliseum during the veterans' reunion. They have recently secured a lease on the track, and will run every three weeks a series of races there for the enjoyment of Atlantians.

The first series will be run on the nights of July 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d, and some of the best men in the country will enter the track to win the handsome prizes which they will offer.

Among those who will appear are Will and Lou Coburn, of St. Louis; Teddy Goodman, Al Weinig, Al Newhouse, Bob Walthour, Karl Thome and Ed Fitchner. Mr. Pickens will leave here on Saturday to engage more riders in New York, and Mr. F. D. Spooner, of the national circuit, is now already securing men for the races.

A circuit has been arranged, consisting of the cities of Chattanooga, Huntsville, Ala., Birmingham, Memphis, Paducah, Owensboro and Henderson, Ky. After the first circuit the racers will stop and attend the national meet at Louisville. The circuit will then continue until the winter season.

During the races at the coliseum there will be other numbers on the programme, and among them will be Mr. Lee Richardson, who is a trick rider of note, and will exhibit some fancy riding each evening.



JOHN L. ASBURY, OF THE ROUGH RIDERS.

He Is An Atlantian and Is Believed To Have Been Killed In the Fighting at Santiago.

In the reports of the killed and wounded from the front appears the name of Ashbury. He is credited as a private in the Rough Riders. There is with the Rough Riders John L. Asbury, of Troop F, First Texas cavalry. He is an Atlantian, and has a wife and six children at 84 Howell street. He has a brother at 14½ South Broad street. There is no Ashbury in the Rough Riders, so far as can be ascertained, and Asbury's wife and brother fear that he has been killed. He is well known here, though some time ago went west to investigate the territory there, and while in Texas enlisted in the Rough Riders under Captain West. He is an alumnus of the University of Georgia, having attended the university in 1881-82, taking the A. B. course these two years and graduating afterwards from the law class. He was at the university with Burton Smith, Harvey Johnson, Clark Howell and other Atlanta boys. After graduating, he came to Atlanta to practice law, locating afterwards in Cornelia, Habersham county, and then again here. Yesterday afternoon Miss Ella Powell, president of the Atlanta Relief Association, and Miss Dora Raines, of the visiting committee, called on Mrs. Asbury, who was exceedingly grateful for the thoughtfulness of the association.

MAX LAND NOW A LIEUTENANT.

His Appointment by the President Was Confirmed Yesterday.

The announcement was received in Atlanta yesterday that the appointment of



LIEUTENANT MAX LAND.

Mr. Max Land, of Asbeville, Wilcox county, had been confirmed by the senate.

Mr. Land was appointed by the president upon the recommendation of the Georgia delegation. He is a well-known young attorney of Abbeville, and has many friends in Atlanta.

Lyon's "Pick Leaf" Smoking Extra Tobacco is the "best of the best." Two ounces and cigarette book for 10 cents. Try it.

Special Low Rates Colorado, Utah, Pacific Coast.

Union Pacific R. R. Company will make following round trip first-class rates from Kansas City or Omaha.

To Denver and return, June 5th, 6th, 16th, 17th, 18th, $19.

To San Francisco and return, June 28th, 29th, $60.

To Portland and return, July 1st, 2d, $60.

To Salt Lake and return, July 2d, $25.

For further particulars with special rates from St. Louis and any points south or east, address James F. Aglar, general agent, St. Louis. may 27-fri sun

ATLANTA BOYS LEAVE FOR WAR

Nearly One Hundred To Go to Camp This Morning.

COL. CANDLER AT THE CAMP

He Went Down Yesterday Afternoon To Take Command.

REGIMENT SOON TO BE ORGANIZED

The Reports Show That the Officers Are Recruiting Men Quite Rapidly.

A TRAINLOAD of Atlanta boys will leave the city this morning for Griffin, where they go into camp at the headquarters of the Third Georgia regiment, at Camp Northen. Colonel John S. Candler has formally opened the camp, and is there now overlooking the preparations for the care of the first detachment of recruits for the new regiment. The colonel went down yesterday afternoon. With him is Lieutenant Fred Palmer, the United States muster officer; Captain Rockwell, the regimental adjutant; Lieutenant Orr, the quartermaster, and Major Frank Calloway, the military secretary.

Lieutenant John S. Cohen, of Captain Davies's company, will carry the largest detachment of men. He will have twenty-seven men who have passed the physical examination. They are all fine specimens of manhood, the shortest measuring within four inches of six feet and the tallest four inches above six feet. Nearly all of these are from Atlanta, and all are prominent and popular young men.

Lieutenant Marbut, of Captain Amos Baker's company, will have twenty men. He will carry his recruits over the Southern, and Lieutenant Cohen will go over the Central.

Besides these two detachments there will be some men from Captain Sanford's company. Lieutenant Hastings will probably have charge of these. The entire party of recruits will go into camp immediately upon arriving at Griffin.

Colonel Candler Made Commander.

An order was issued from the adjutant general's office yesterday directing that Colonel Candler be commander of Camp Northen. The commander will have charge of the camp, and will maintain order and discipline. The regimental headquarters at the camp are already established, and in thorough working order. The work of issuing supplies will commence when the troops reach camp. The men will first have to put up their tents and get the camp in perfect condition.

The recruits who go to the camp first will have the benefit of a longer training than those who go later. Colonel Candler will have the men drilled from the first, and he will see that they are taught the duties of a soldier without any delay. The work of drilling will not be delayed until the full companies are recruited, but will begin today or tomorrow.

All of Lieutenant Cohen's men have been instructed to meet at his recruiting station, 18 North Pryor street, this morning at 6:30 o'clock. They leave the city at 7:50.

Captain Baker's men will go over the Southern road, leaving the city at 5:20 o'clock.

Captain W. W. Davies, who went to Jonesboro for recruits, has reported several young men as recruits for his company. He left Jonesboro yesterday and went to McDonough.

Governor Atkinson will probably pay a visit to Camp Northen this week, or the early part of next. He will go down to see that the recruits are being well cared for, and that the camp is all right.

The boys who have enlisted are anxious to know how they will be fed at Griffin. They will get the regular army rations. This means that the best beef and meat will be served, and that a plentiful supply of good solid food will be provided.

Reports from all over the state show that the Third regiment is being rapidly organized. The recruits seem to be coming in slowly, but as a matter of fact they are enlisting faster than under the first call.

STAMPS ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

200,000 2-Cent Documentaries Arrived in Atlanta Yesterday, but Are Nearly All Gone.

Two hundred thousand 2 cents documentary stamps arrived at the office of Internal Revenue Collector H. A. Rucker yesterday morning, and the news that the new supply had come quickly spread among the merchants who had been waiting on them.

A rush was made for the revenue office, and yesterday afternoon when the hour for closing the office arrived only a few of the stamps were on hand. It is thought that these will be disposed of this morning and Collector Rucker has again wired Commissioner Scott at Washington to send another supply.

The stamps which arrived yesterday were not the regular internal revenue stamps. They were postage stamps with "I. R." printed in red letters across the face to signify the department from which they were issued.

The present indications are that the government cannot supply the demand for stamps and the officials in the revenue office are put to great trouble to explain the absence of the war revenue stamps at the office in this city.

Only One Line That Does It.

There is now only one line operating through double daily service from Missouri river points to California, and that line is the Union Pacific.

"The Overland Limited" is the fastest train in the west, and its equipment of Free Reclining Chair Cars, Buffet Smoking and Library Cars, Pullman Dining and Sleeping Cars is unsurpassed. For further particulars address J. F. Aglar, G. A., St. Louis. 7-2-10t

International Mining Congress, Salt Lake City, Utah, July 6-9, 1898.

The Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern railway will, for above occasion, sell round trip tickets at reduced rates on certificate plan to Salt Lake City, Utah. For further information apply to any A., K. and N. agent, J. E. W. Fields, G. P. A., Marietta, Ga.; J. H. McWilliams, T. P. A., Knoxville, Tenn. 7-3-7t

John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta St.

Blank books, school books and all kinds of stationery.

The attorney general of Texas has led five suits against the Cotton Belt for penalties for rebating. The minimum penalty for each offense is $500 with a maximum of $5,000.

The total cost of the construction of Russia's Siberian railway is $188,000,000.

TO THE COUNTRY TRADE!

Great Free Delivery Sale of Teas, Coffees and Fancy Groceries During the Month of July.

ROGERS, The Largest Dealer,

In Cut Price, Cash Bargains in Georgia,

Will fill orders to the amount of $5.00 or more (not including Sugar) DELIVERED FREE at any Rail Road station within 100 miles of Atlanta.

Summer Hotels, Boarding Houses and Large Consumers can Save Many Dollars by ordering of us. Write for prices on anything you want and remember that we deliver at your Railway station absolutely Free of all Freight Charges.

When you write to us state exactly what you want and we will quote our prices.

SPECIAL TO RETAIL DEALERS.

Our Wholesale Tea and Coffee Store is at No. 9 N. Broad St., under the charge of Mr. R. H. McDougal, known to nearly every Retail Dealer in the South. Mr. McDougal personally looks after all orders, roasts every pound of Coffee and blends all our Teas. Write for prices and samples.

SPECIAL in 100 lb. lots, a Good Roasted Coffee at 10c, delivered at any Railway station within 100 miles of Atlanta, Cash accompanying order.

ROGERS, The High Grade Cash Grocer,

106 Whitehall St. 27 Washington, Cor. Hunter St. 9 N. Broad St.

Friday, July 8th, is the last day for taking out business license without extra cost. Stamp your checks and make them payable to E. T. Payne, T. C., and save costs.

W. D. GREENE, City Clerk.

FOUR HOURS QUICKER TO TAMPA.

The Southern Railway, the direct line to the principal point of rendezvous of the United States Army, has again shortened the time from this territory. Leaving Atlanta at 11:50 p. m. and passing Jacksonville next morning at 9:40 o'clock this elegant train reaches Tampa that evening at 5:50 o'clock. Pullman sleeping cars. Follow the procession and buy your tickets from the Ticket Office of the Southern Railway, Cor. of the Kimball House or Union Depot, Atlanta.

C. H. SWIFT, Agent.

Funeral Director.

Moved to No. 31 South Pryor Street.

Having MOVED to large and better rooms, am prepared to serve my friends better than ever. My personal attention will be given to all business entrusted to me.

C. H. SWIFT, Agent.

FOR RENT Get one of our weekly rent bulletins giving full description of everything to rent. We move tenants free. See notice. John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, No. 50 Broad street.

For Rent by D. P. Morris & Sons, 41 North Broad Street.

13-r. h.,	Jackson st.	$40 00
12-r. h.,	Washington st.	35 00
11-r. h.,	Hurt st.	40 00
10-r. h.	Courtland st.	35 00
10-r. h.,	Druid Circle, Inman Park.	30 00
10-r. h.,	Walton st.	50 00
10-r. h.,	Richardson st.	40 00
9-r. h.,	Hood st.	25 00
9-r. h.,	Peachtree st.	35 00
9-r. h.,	Formwalt st.	30 00
8-r. h.,	Spring st.	20 00
8-r. h.,	Magnolia st.	12 00
8-r. h.,	E. Fair st.	18 60
7-r. h.,	Capitol ave.	20 00
7-r. h.,	Highland ave.	25 00
7-r. h.,	Little st.	15 00
7-r. h.,	E. Pine st.	18 00
6-r. h.,	Hunnicutt st.	20 00
6-r. h.,	Jones ave.	13 00
6-r. h.,	Luckie st.	16 60
6-r. h.,	Boulevard.	23 00
5-r. h.,	E. Fair st.	12 00
6-r. h.,	Bass st.	20 00
5-r. h.,	West End, Railroad ave.	11 00

For Sale by C. H. Girardeau & Co., 8 East Wall Street.

$1,100 SPOT CASH will buy a store and 4 rooms on Decatur st., near Boulevard; lot worth the money.
$2,200 WILL BUY new 5-room house, No. 75 Dodd ave., near Pryor; $300 cash, balance $25 per month, 6 per cent interest.
$1,500 WILL BUY 47 and 49 Humphries st.; property yielding $17 per month.
$3,500 WILL BUY 7-room house Courtland, near Ellis; this is central.
$1,500 WILL BUY property renting for $16 on Madison ave., near Rotherton.
GOOD Georgia farms to exchange for city property. Apply T. H. Sappington, 8 E. Wall st.

FOR RENT—Rooms.

FOR RENT—First floor, 65 Houston, five large, elegant rooms, gas range, all conveniences; furnished or unfurnished. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—Dogs.

FINE thoroughbred Irish setter puppies for sale by Frank Herbert, Wilmington, N. C. 7-5 5t

BOARDERS WANTED.

WANTED BOARDERS—Pleasant rooms with board at the Normandie, 286 Peachtree st. 7-8-3t

FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms.

FOR RENT—Cool, pleasant, furnished room, shady yard, delightful location, near in. 216 Peachtree. 7-6-3t

FOR RENT—Stores.

HALF OF A STORE for rent, No. 2 South Broad street; suitable for commission business or market. Donehoo Fish Co. 7-6-3t

The smallest locomotive ever made for drawing passenger cars has just been completed and will be operated at the Omaha exposition. The locomotive is twenty-five inches in height, counting from the top of the rail to the top of the smoke stack. It will haul ten cars each holding two passengers. The boiler is one and one-half horse power.

J. L. RILEY & CO.

26 S. BROAD STREET.

We loan the cheapest money offered in Atlanta, but want as security choice improved property in desirable locations.

Over $100,000.00 Invested for Our Clients. See Us.

We Pay Cash for Old Gold and Silver JULIUS R. WATTS & CO., JEWELERS, 51 Whitehall Street.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—An experienced editorial and local writer for morning paper in Florida; must be strictly sober and willing to work for moderate salary; permanent position to right party. Address Morning Paper, care Constitution, Atlanta, Ga. 7-6 wed fri

WANTED—One blacksmith and one trip hammer man. Apply Wagon Factory, East Point, Ga. 7-7-3t

SALESMEN—$100 a month and expenses guaranteed, selling to merchants and families our machines for cooling refrigerators; guaranteed 75 per cent cheaper than ice. For full particulars address Arctic Refrigerator Co., Cincinnati, O.

YOUNG MEN, our illustrated book explains how to learn the barber trade in eight weeks; mailed free. Moler's Barber College, Cincinnati.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

POSITION WANTED—By energetic Christian young lady; can read, write and talk well; needs work. Miss Joyce, care General Delivery.

A VIRGINIA LADY desires a position in southern school or family; high testimonials, long experience; branches, mathematics, Latin, modern languages, English, music, art. Address Miss C., 309 East Main st., Richmond, Va. 7-8-fri sun tues thur

OPIUM HABIT.

CURE GUARANTEED, $3 to $10. American Medical Dispensary. Sample free for 10c. Atlanta, Ga. jan21—6m—fri-sun

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—By married lady; no children; husband travels; down stairs front room preferred. Address Mrs. W., care Constitution.

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

THE BEST 10-room house in Atlanta, cheap, near in, car line, modern. Rhodes, Snook & Haverty. 7-8-fri sat

FOR RENT permanently, seven-room cottage, 58 Walton street, one block from postoffice. Apply 11 Cone st.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

OUR BICYCLE department must be sold out at once regardless the prices. Bicycles, machinery and tools. Call at 80 South Pryor. 7-8-fri sun

GET READY for the big reunion—1,000 odd chairs and rockers, now ready, 25c, 50c and 75c; worth twice the money. Mattresses, springs, pillows, tables, cots—less than half price. Must be sold. Old stand, Rhodes, Snook & Haverty. 7-8-fri sat

CAR LOAD of fresh Black Diamond cement for sale cheap. Hall Brothers, Civil Engineers, 415 Temple Court.

MONEY TO LOAN.

LOANS made on real estate at low rates of interest without commission, and repayable in monthly installments. Purchase money notes bought. Edward S. McCandless, cashier, Southern Loan and Banking Co., No. 9 E. Alabama street.

BARKER & HOLLEMAN negotiate loans on Atlanta real estate and Georgia farm lands. Gould building, Atlanta.

WEYMAN & CONNORS negotiate loans on city property at 6 and 7 per cent. Money ready for parties wanting quick loans. Call in person. No. 825 Equitable building.

5 TO 8 PER CENT loans negotiated on real estate, one to ten years. I guarantee to save you money, no matter what price is made you elsewhere; purchase money notes wanted. W. A. Foster, 45 Marietta street.

V. P. PICKERT, broker and jeweler, 6½ Whitehall street, upstairs, makes loans on diamonds, watches, jewelry, etc. All business strictly confidential.

LOANS made promptly on real estate or satisfactory collateral at lowest rates of interest. Equitable Loan and Security Co., Gould building.

SAMUEL BARNETT, No. 537 Equitable building, negotiates real estate mortgages, loans on property in or near Atlanta. Borrower can pay back any way he pleases.

6 PER CENT—6 per cent loans negotiated on choice improved farm, city and town property in Georgia. Address T. W. Baxter & Co., Atlanta, Ga.

LOANS MADE on improved real estate at low rates of interest. Trust Company of Georgia, The Court, Equitable building.

LOANS AT LOWEST rate; no commission charged; purchase money notes wanted. Atlanta Loan and Investment Co., corner Broad and Alabama streets.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR RENT OR SALE—An all round up to date hotel, commodious and well furnished throughout, electric lights and bells. Address Mrs. Mary C. Barksdale, Middleton, Elbert county, Georgia. 7-6 wed

HOW TO BECOME lawful physicians, lawyers, dentists or pharmacists. Lock box 196, Chicago. 7-310t

FOR SALE—An up-to-date saloon at Asheville doing a paying business; reason for selling, having an outside line which requires my entire attention; correspondence solicited. Address P. O. box 287, Asheville, N. C.

STORAGE.

SECURITY Warehouse Co.—Storage of all kinds; separate rooms for furniture. Foundry st., W. & A. R. R. Tel. 1956, 2 calls

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

REMOVAL NOTICE—C. A. Rauschenberg moved to 11 West Wall street. Old Nashville Packing Company Coolers. Telephone connection in day or two. 7-310t

OUR "Daily Construction Bulletin" furnishes building news from all the southern states, and is invaluable to contractors, architects and supply dealers. Press clippings on all subjects. Also names and addresses for circulars and catalogues. Southern Press Clipping Bureau, Atlanta, Ga.

A SLIGHT ADVANCE

Vanderbilts on Professional Buying Led the Upward Movement.

WAS LATER SMALL REACTION

It Was Not Sufficient to Wipe Out the Earlier Gains—Railroad Earnings Encouraging.

New York, July 7.—Today's advance in prices was probably intended as an admonition to the bear party that they were not to be allowed to have their own way in forcing down prices even in the existing dullness of speculation. Today's buying gave no indication that they grew out of an urgent desire for the ownership of securities, but seemed rather an organized effort to mark up prices. There was some covering of short contracts induced by the advance, but nothing to show that there had been any large outstanding short interest in the market. The advance in Sugar may have been due to buying by the shorts to realize their profits on the adoption of the Hawaiian annexation resolution by the senate yesterday and probably the demand from this quarter induced some bidding up of the stock to exert pressure on the shorts. The buying of the Vanderbilts was largely a professional maneuver by large bull interests. The gains in these stocks ranged from 1@2 points. When this buying ceased the general list showed a slightly reactionary tendency, but not sufficient to wipe out the earlier gains. The pushing up of prices is clearly designed to invite outside interest in the market, but no such interest was manifested today. The pending adjournment of congress and renewed reports that Spain was about to sue for peace tended to help the rise. Reports of railroad earnings were also encouraging. The money market continues easy. New York exchange in Chicago fell today to par as against 20c premium yesterday. There was a rise of 1½c in the actual rates for sterling exchange in response to the hardening in the London money market.

Quotations in government bonds were unchanged throughout.

Total sales of stocks today, 201,100 shares, including New York Central 17,859, North American 12,520, Tobacco 11,795, People's Gas 8,423, Sugar 31,600.

Money on call steady at 1@1½ per cent, last loan at 1¼; prime mercantile paper, 3¼@4 per cent.

Sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers' bills at \$4.85¾@4.86 for demand, and \$4.84¾@4.86 for sixty days; posted rates, \$4.85@4.85½ and \$4.86½@4.87; commercial bills, \$4.85¾.

Silver certificates 58⅝@59¼c.

Bar silver 58¾c.

Mexican dollars 45¼c.

Government bonds firm.

State bonds dull.

Railroad bonds firm.

Following are the closing bids:

Atchison	13¼	St. Paul	99¼
do preferred	33⅜	do preferred	149
Baltimore & Ohio	14⅜	St. Paul & Om	77⅜
Canada Pacific	85⅛	do preferred	151
Canada Southern	53⅜	St. P. & M. M.	151
Central Pacific	13⅞	Southern Pacific	19¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	22⅞	Southern R'y	8¼
Chicago & Alton	158	do preferred	30⅛
C., B. & Q.	106	Texas & Pacific	12⅛
Chi. & E. Ill.	57¼	Union Pacific pfd	60
C. C. C. & St. L.	41⅜	U. P., Den. & Gulf	6⅝
do do pref.	86½	Wabash	7
Del. & Hudson	107	do preferred	18¼
Del., Lack. & W'n	158	Wheeling & L. Erie	1⅜
Den. & R. G.	12	do preferred	8⅛
do preferred	51	EXPRESS COMPANIES.	
Erie, (new)	13¼	Adams Express	99
do 1st preferred	35⅛	American Express	127
Fort Wayne	170	United States	40
Great Northern pref	126	Wells Fargo	116
Hocking Valley	6	MISCELLANEOUS.	
Illinois Central	104¼	A. Cot. Oil	21⅛
Lake Erie & West'n	14	do preferred	74¼
do preferred	71	American Spirits	13⅜
Lake Shore	186½	do preferred	36⅛
Louisville & Nash	53⅜	Am. Tobacco	122
Manhattan L	105⅛	do preferred	120
Met. Street R'y	158⅜	Peoples Gas	99¼
Michigan Central	105⅛	Consolidated Gas	187
Minn. & St. L.	28	C. C. Co.	160
do do 1st pref.	89	Colo. F. & Iron	21⅛
Missouri Pacific	35⅛	do preferred	90
Mobile & Ohio	25	Gen. Electric	38⅞
Mo., K. & T.	11	Illinois Steel	57
do preferred	34¼	La Clede Gas	48⅛
Chicago, Ind. & L.	10	Lead	34
do preferred	29⅛	do preferred	108¼
N. J. Central	92⅛	Nat'l Lin. Oil	16¼
N. Y. Central	117⅜	Pacific Mail	29
N. Y. Chi. & St. L.	12⅜	Pullman Palace	209¼
do do 1st pref.	65	Silver Certificates	58⅜
do do 2d pref.	32⅛	Stnd. Rope & Twine	5⅞
Norfolk & West.	14	Sugar	131¼
North American Co.	6⅛	do preferred	113
Northern Pacific	29⅛	T. C. & I.	25⅜
do preferred	69⅞	U. S. Leather	7⅛
Ontario & Western	14⅜	do preferred	66
Ore. R. & Nav.	49	U. S. Rubber	26
Ore. Short Line	28	do preferred	90⅛
Pittsburg	170	Western Union	92⅛
Reading	19	Northwestern	126⅜
Rock Island	96⅛	do preferred	171
St. L. & S. F.	7¼	C. G. W.	14⅛
do do pref.	61		

BONDS.

U. S. new 4s reg.	124¼	N. Y. Central 1sts	116
do coupon	124¼	N. J. Cent. 5s	112
U. S. 4s	110¼	N. Carolina 6s	125
do coupon	110⅛	do 4s	102
do 2ds	95	Northern Pac. 1sts	115
U. S. 5s reg.	112⅛	do 3s	62¼
do 5s coupon	112⅛	do 4s	97⅛
District 3.65s	116	N. Y. C. & St. L. 4s	106
Ala. Class A	101⅛	Nor. & W. 6s	122⅛
do Class B	100	Northwest Consols	142
do Class C	90	do deb. 5s	116¼
do Currency	90	Oregon Nav. 1sts	111
Atchison 4s	93⅛	do 4s	96
do adj. 4s	68	O. S. Line 6s, t. r.	126
Canada So. 2nds	109¼	O. S. Line 5s, t. r.	104¼
Can. Pac. 1sts	....	O. Imp. 1sts, t. r.	—
Chicago Terminals	85⅛	do 5s, t. r.	—
C. & Ohio 5s	114	Pacific 6s of '95	101¼
C., H. & D. 4½s	104⅛	Reading 4s	83¼
D. & R. G. 1sts	108	Rio Grande W. 1sts	89
D. & R. G. 4s	93⅛	St. L. & I. M. Con. 5s	97
East Tenn. 1sts	104⅛	St. L. & S. F. Gen. 6s	119
Erie Gen. 4s	73¼	St. Paul Consols 7s	144
F. W. & D. 1sts, t. r.	74⅛	St. P. C. & P. 1sts	117⅛
Gen. Elec. 5s	103	do 5s	115⅛
G. H. & S. A. 6s	105	S. Caro. non-fund	....
do 2ds	102½	Southern Ry 5s	93⅛
H. & T. Cent. 5s	110⅞	Stn'd Rope & T. 6s	70
do con. 6s	111	Tenn. new set 3s	89
Iowa C. 1sts	101	Tex. Pac. L. G. 1sts	106¼
Kan. P. Con. t. r.	....	do Rg. 2nds	40⅛
K. Pac. 1st (Den. div.) t. r.	....	Union Pac. 1sts	—
La. new consols 4s	101	U. P. D. & Gulf 1sts	62⅛
L. & N. Uni. 4s	88⅛	Wab. 1st 5s	110⅛
Missouri 6s	100	do 2ds	85⅜
M. K. T. 2ds	64	West Shore 4s	108⅛
do 4s	89⅛	Virginia centuries	71
		do deferred	4

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Stock Letter.

Atlanta, July 7.—The sudden collapse of the opposition to the Hawaii annexation bill before the senate last evening, and the quick passage of the bill, caused considerable anxiety as to the price of Sugar this morning, predictions being freely made that the price would be from 5 to 10 points lower, but many were disappointed, as it opened but \$1 lower and immediately rallied on heavy buying by inside interests supposed to be for the Havemeyer people. This strength, together with the president's proclamation, which was strongly flavored with peace, caused stocks to rule very strong, being led by the buying of the Keene and Flower contingencies. We continue to call attention to the Flower stocks as being the best investments in the market. There are rumors from reliable sources that Spain will sue for peace this week. Many Spanish officers and men are deserting to our forces around Santiago, and the city will likely surrender without further bloodshed. Should this happen, the market would advance rapidly.

Southern Exchange Stock Letter.

Atlanta, July 7.—The market seems indifferent either to good or bad news. No disposition to trade either way. Fluctuations small and market just about where it was six weeks ago. Opinions divided as to next movement. No fresh developments in war news. Following feeling becomes strong, Spain must yield without much more fighting. Northern Pacific advance in wages of trainmen involves \$400,000 to \$600,000. Company will show 2½ on common for year. Rubber exected to declare dividend on common stock this fall, as it has about \$1,000,000 cash on hand. Union Pacific in five months earned fixed charges for period and \$1,000,000 for preferred stock. There is a rumor that the Big Four deal is nearly perfected, and that it involves the Monon and other Ohio roads. The market as a whole ruled steady, and prices firm, but demand not so good.

Atlanta Exchange Stock Letter.

New York, July 7.—There were no developments of sufficient significance to alter sentiment in the local market. The political situation remains unchanged, save for a rumor that Spain was pursuing the initial steps looking toward the establishment of peaceful relations. The large [illegible] appeared to be undecided, and in [illegible] there was a lack of advice. [illegible] is evidently in a state where [illegible] to either good or bad news, [illegible] traders and commission [illegible] their clients reluctantly in [illegible] relative to the rail- [illegible] ultimate effect of the annexation of Hawaii and pending the receipt of actual news from Santiago.

The statement of the Northern Pacific company showing net earnings of over 2½ on the common stock, was a big bull card in the Pacific issues.

It was freely rumored that a new pool had been formed in Tobacco, with the Standard Oil interests prominently represented.

News from Chicago relative to the litigation in People's Gas was conflicting, and indicated that the Flowers and Benedicts were still on the outs.

As to Sugar, when it is strong, the Hawaiian matter looks bad for the trust, and when the stock gets weak the annexation looks advantageous to the company. The fact of the matter is, that the annexation is used as an argument both ways, either to depress or rally in the stock. There is a great division of opinion as to the effect of the annexation.

Stock.	Opening.	High.	Low.	Thursday's Closing Bids.	Wednesday's Closing Bids.
Atchison	13¼	13¼	13⅛	13¼	13¼
do. preferred	33⅜	33⅞	33⅜	33⅝	33⅛
Am'n Sugar Ref'g	129½	132¼	129½	131¼	130¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	41	42¼	41	41⅜	40⅛
C., B. & Q.	105⅛	106⅛	105⅛	106	105⅛
People's Gas	98⅜	99⅜	98⅜	99⅝	98⅝
Canada Southern	52⅞	54	52⅞	53⅜	52
D., L. & W.	.....	.....	.....	158	157
Erie	.....	.....	.....	13⅛	13⅛
Edison Gen. Elec.	40⅛	40⅛	39⅜	38⅞	40
Amer'n Tobacco	122⅛	122⅞	122	122⅛	121¼
Jersey Central	92⅛	93	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
Lake Shore	.....	.....	.....	186½	186½
National Lead	34⅛	34⅛	34	34	33⅞
L. & N.	53⅜	53⅜	53	53⅜	53⅛
Missouri Pacific	35	35⅜	35	35⅛	34⅜
Baltimore & Ohio	15⅜	15⅜	14⅛	14⅛	14⅝
Tenn. Coal & Iron	25⅛	26	25⅛	25⅛	25
Northwestern	125⅛	127⅛	125⅛	126⅜	125
Southern Railway	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
do preferred	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
North'n Pac. pref.	69⅛	70⅛	69⅛	69⅞	69⅜
New York Central	116	117⅜	116	117⅜	115⅜
Omaha	77⅛	78⅜	77½	77⅜	77
Pacific Mail	29⅛	29⅛	29	29	28⅛
Reading	19⅛	19⅛	19	19	18⅜
Rock Island	96	96⅛	96	96⅛	95⅛
St. Paul	99⅛	99⅜	99⅛	99⅜	99
Union Pac. pref.	59⅜	60⅜	59⅜	60	59⅜
Am'n Cotton Oil	.....	.....	.....	21⅛	20⅛
Western Union	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
Am'n Spirits Co.	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅜
U. S. Leather Pref	65⅛	66⅛	65⅛	66	65⅜
Manhattan	104⅜	105⅜	104⅛	105⅛	105

The Post's Financial Cable.

New York, July 7.—The Evening Post's London financial cablegram says: "The stock markets here were dull and uninteresting today, the continuance of the war preventing any expansion of business."

Foreign Finances.

London, July 7, 4 p. m.—Consols for money 111½; do for the account 111 11-16; Mexican Central ordinary 20¾; Mexican Central new 4s 65¾; Atchison 13⅝; Louisville and Nashville 55.

Bar silver quiet at 27 3-16d per ounce.

Money ½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills 1 per cent; for three months' bills 1⅛@1⅛ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes as compared with the previous account: Total reserve decrease 1,766,000 pounds; circulation increase 335,000; bullion decrease 1,431,555; other securities increase 59,000; other deposits increase 867,000; public deposits decrease 1,946,000; notes reserve decrease 1,753,000; government securities increase 294,000.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability is 43.39 per cent, as compared with 48.63 per cent last week.

The Bank of England's rate of discount remains unchanged at 2½ per cent.

Paris, July 7.—Three per cent rentes 103 francs 10 centimes for the account. Exchange on London 25 francs 22½ centimes for checks.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes as compared with the previous accounts: Notes in circulation decrease 54,725,000 francs; treasury accounts current decrease 38,350,000; gold in hand decrease 1,260,000; bills discounted decrease 119,525,000; silver in hand, decrease 125,000 francs.

LOCAL BONDS AND STOCKS.

The following are the bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND COUNTY BONDS.

Ga. 3½s, 27 to 30 years	108¼	Atl'nta 4s	102
Ga. 3½s, 35 to 40 years	104	Aug'ta 7s, L. D.	108
Ga. 4½s, 1915	115	Macon 6s	115
Savannah 5s	110	Columbus 5s	102
Atl'nta 8s, 1902	109	Waterw'rks 6s	100
Atl'nta 7s, 1904	103	Rome 5s	102
Atl'nta 7s, 1899	100	So. Car. 4½s	108
Atl'nta 6s, L. D.	115	Newn'n 6s, L. D.	105
Atl'nta 5s, L. D.	109	Chatta. 5s, 1911	103
Atl'nta 4½s	103	Col., S. C., grd'd 4s & 4s, 1913	85
		Ala. Class A	109

RAILROAD BONDS.

Ga. 6s, 1910	111	Atl'nta & Char. 1st 7s, 1907	116
Ga. 6s, 1922	112	do income 6s, 1900	98
Ga. Pac. 1st	122		
C., C. & A. 1st 5s, 1909	106		

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia	185	Aug. & Sav.	93
Southwestern	93	A. & W. P.	106
		do deben.	102

INVESTMENT STOCKS.

Atlanta Loan and Investment 8s	133
Atlanta Loan and Investment 7s	116
Atlanta Loan and Investment 6s	100

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga., July 7, 1898.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, July 7—Flour, all wheat, first patent, \$6.00; second patent \$4.50; straight 4.00; fancy 3.75; extra family 3.50; flour mixed with corn meal, noregular quotations. Corn, white 50c; mixed 49. Oats, white 40c; mixed 38c. Texas rustproof—c. Rye, Georgia 85c. Hay, No. 1 timothy large bales 90c; small bales 85c; No. 2 timothy small bales 80c. Meal, plain 48c; bolted 45c. Wheat bran, large sacks 90c; small sacks 85c. Shorts 90c. Stock meal 75c. Cotton seed meal 95c per 100 lbs; hulls \$6.50 per ton. Peas—Stock 60@65c per bu; common white 85@90c; lady \$1.15@1.25. Grits \$1.50.

New York, July 7—Flour steady. Wheat, spot steady; No. 2 red 90¼; options closed ⅛@⅜c lower; No. 2 red July 83; September 73¼. Corn, spot quiet; No. 2 38; options closed ¼c lower; July 36¼; September 37¼. Oats, spot stronger; No. 2 27¼; options closed ¼c lower; July 25¼.

St. Louis, July 7—Flour dull. Wheat, futures lower; spot higher; No. 2 red in elevator 78, track 78@79¼; July 73¼ asked; September 67⅝@67¾. Corn, futures dull and lower; spot lower; No. 2 cash 31; July 31¼ bid; September 31½@31⅝. Oats dull and easier; No. 2 cash in elevator 22 bid; track 23½@24¼; July 23 asked; September 20¼ bid.

Chicago, July 7—Flour slow. No. 2 spring wheat 80; No 3 spring wheat 76@81; No. 2 red 85. No. 2 corn 32¼; No. 2 yellow 32⅛@32⅛. No. 2 oats 22¾; No. 2 white 26; No. 3 white f o b 25. No. 2 Rye 44.

Cincinnati, July 7—Flour steady. Wheat firm; No. 2 red 85. Corn quiet; No 2 mixed 34. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed 25½@26.

Provisions.

Atlanta, July 7—Clear rib boxed sides 6½c; clear sides 6½c; ice-cured bellies 7½c. Sugar-cured hams 9¼@11c; California 7¼c; breakfast bacon 12@14c. Lard, best quality 6½c; second quality 6¼c; compound 5.

St. Louis, July 7—Pork higher; standard mess jobbing \$9.87½. Lard higher; prime steam \$5.20; choice \$5.30. Bacon, boxed lots shoulders \$5.75; extra short clear \$6.05; ribs \$6.12½; shorts 6.37½. Dry salt meats, boxed shoulders \$5.12½; extra short clear \$5.55; ribs \$5.75; shorts \$5.87½.

Chicago, July 7—Pork \$9.65@9.70. Lard \$5.30@5.32½. Short rib sides, loose, \$5.30@5.50. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, \$4.50@4.75; short clear sides, boxed \$5.75@5.90.

New York, July 7—Lard firmer; western steam \$5.70@5.75; July 5.70; refined quiet. Pork firmer; family \$10.00@10.50.

Cincinnati, July 7—Lard active at \$5.10@5.20. Bulk meats firm and higher at \$5.60. Bacon firm and higher at \$6.60.

Groceries.

Atlanta, July 7—Roasted coffee \$11 30, less 50c per 100 lb cases. Green coffee choice 12; fair 10; prime 9. Sugar standard granulated 5¾c; New Orleans white 5½; do yellow 5½. Sirup, New Orleans open kettle 25@40c; mixed 12½@20c; sugar house 26@35c. Teas, black 30@65c; green 20@50c. Rice head 7½c; choice 6½@6¾c. Salt, dairy sacks 1.25; do bbls. 2.25; ice cream 90c; common 65c. Cheese, full cream 10½@11½c. Matches 65s 50c; 200s 1.30@1.75; 300s 2.75. Soda, boxes 5½. Crackers, soda 6½c; cream 8c; gingersnaps 8c. Candy, common stick 6c; fancy 12@13. Oysters, F. W. 1.65; L. W. 1.15.

Naval Stores.

Savannah, July 7—Turpentine firm at 23¾; sales 553 casks; receipts 1,890. Rosin firm; sales 4,309 bbls; receipts —; A. B. C. 95; D 95; E \$1.05; F \$1.15; G \$1.30 H \$1.40; I \$1.40; K \$1.45; M \$1.50; N \$1.70; windowglass \$1.75; waterwhite \$1.85.

Charleston, July 7—Turpentine firm at 23; sales none. Rosin quiet; sales none; A. B. C 95; D, E \$1.00; F \$1.10; G \$1.20; H \$1.35; I \$1.40; K \$1.40; M \$1.45; N \$1.55; windowglass \$1.60; water white \$1.70.

Wilmington, July 7—Rosin firm; strained \$1.00; good strained \$1.05. Spirits turpentine firm at 23@23½. Tar firm at \$1.30. Crude turpentine firm at \$1.00@1.60.

Fruit and Vegetables.

Corrected daily by McCullough Bros.

Snap beans, 75c to \$1 per crate.

Tomatoes, \$1 to \$1.25.

New Irish potatoes, \$2.75 to \$3.

Squashes, 50c to 75c per crate.

Cantaloupes, per barrel, \$3 to \$3.25.

Watermelons, owing to size, \$1 to \$1.50 per dozen.

Watermelons, \$75 to \$125 a car.

TRADING RESTRICTED

Transactions in Cotton Were Few and Far Between Yesterday.

SPECULATION WAS ABSENT

Moderate Covering and Purchases by Foreigners Caused a Slight Improvement.

Official closing quotations for spot cotton:

Atlanta—Quiet; middling 5⅝c.
Liverpool—Steady; middling 3 7-16d.
New York—Very dull; middling 6 3-16c.
New Orleans—Steady; middling 5⅞c.
Savannah—Quiet; middling 5¾c.
Galveston—Quiet; middling 5 13-16c.
Norfolk—Nominal; middling 6⅛c.
Mobile—Nominal; middling 5¾c.
Memphis—Dull; middling 5⅞c.
Augusta—Steady; middling 6 3-16c.
Charleston—Quiet; no quotations.
Houston—Quiet; middling 5¾c.
St. Louis—Quiet; middling 5⅞c.

The following were the closing quotations for cotton futures in New York yesterday:

Months.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Thursday's Close.	Wednesday's Close.
July	6 10	6 10	6 03	6 03-04	6 07-08
August	6 08	6 11	6 04	6 04-05	6 08
September	5 99	6 00	5 97	5 97-98	5 99
October	6 01	6 04	6 00	6 00-01	6 00-01
November	6 00	6 01	5 98	5 98-99	5 98-99
December	6 08	6 05	6 01	6 01-02	6 01-02
January	6 05	6 08	6 04	6 05-06	6 04-05
February	6 08	6 10	6 08	6 08-10	6 08-09
March	6 10	6 14	6 10	6 12-13	6 11-12
April	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Closed steady; sales 31,700 bales.

New York, July 7.—By Associated Press: While the cotton market was for the most part firmer today, the volume of business was not large. Reports that the Indian monsoon had broken favorably, and that as a consequence conditions at Manchester were improving, led to caution on the part of sellers, and very little cotton was on the market. The same influences led to some demand to cover, and after opening steady at unchanged prices to an advance of 2 points the merket further improved 1 to 2 points. But speculation failed to broaden, and with crop accounts generally favorable, the English cotton market advices rather featureless the strength was lost and the close was steady at a net advance of 1 point to a loss of 4 points. Total sales futures 31,700 bales.

The following table shows the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	Receipts 1898	Receipts 1897	Exports 1898	Exports 1897	Stocks 1898	Stocks 1897
Saturday	1161	640	3552	1200	298569	176845
Monday	1376	534	.....	1790	301867	174559
Tuesday	1144	451	7266	1408	297944	170423
Wednesday	2433	1052	7124	400	294160	171667
Thursday	2466	895	200	4760	293790	165573
Friday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	8540	3579	19224	9558		

The following were the closing bids for cotton futures in New Orleans:

June	.....	December	5 69
July	5 73	January	5 72
August	5 64	February	5 75
September	5 64	March	5 78
October	5 64	April	.....
November	5 65	May	.....

Closed quiet; sales 6,800 bales.

Atlanta Exchange Cotton Letter.

New York, July 7.—Transaction in cotton were few and far between. Speculative interest was conspicuous for its absence during the greater part of the session. The market opened steady with prices unchanged to 2 points higher. There was some moderate covering for account of local shorts, and this, combined with purchases by foreigners, caused the market to improve 2 to 3 points further. The crop prospects were mostly favorable, altsough some sections report a little too much moisture. Another 11,000,000 crop is not iprobable from the present outlook, but still has weather conditions to contend with, which should be watched closely.

Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, July 7.—A slight improvement in Liverpool gave the market a little stimulus at the opening, but cotton was evidently pressing for sale, and under offering of August deliveries that position weakened 3 points to below the close. Crop accounts continue favorable, but the market has been almost wholly local in its nature.

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, July 7.—The Liverpool market was practically a repetition of yesterday; futures dull and unchanged; spot demand moderate; sales 8,000 bales. New York opened about in line with the previous close. A limited demand from shorts resulted in an advance of 3 to 5 points. However, this was lost during closing hour, te final sales showing prices practically unchanged from yesterday with exception of July and August, which lost 2 to 3 points. Trading was on a very restricted scale, total transactions amounting to only 31,700 bales. It is beginning to be realized that it is likely that the present standard of crop excelence will be maintained throughout the month of July and August, and prices have about reached a basis that an adverse change in the outlook would result in liberal purchases by the bear crowd. However, we may see further decline, but for the present at least we prefer to buy.

Southern Exchange Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, July 7.—The cotton market opened at last night's close, and succeeded in adding 3 to 4 points to its credit. Liverpool showed ½ point advance in futures with spots unchanged 3 7-16d; sales 8,000 bales; spot demand moderate; tone steady. Bombay receipts for week 21,000; last year 17,000; afloat 2,000, against 4,000; shipments to Great Britain 1,000; last year none; to continent 25,000; last year 2,000. The market ruled steady, and present prices are expected to hold and may improve after bureau report. Official estimated port receipts 2,000, last year 895.

The Dry Goods Market.

New York, July 7.—Progress in the development of the new dry goods season is slow. Little trading can be forced until salesmen depart on the renewed trips, which, in many quarters, will take place next week.

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, July 7, 12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot demand moderate with prices steady; middling uplands 3 7-16; sales 8,000 bales; American 7,700; speculation and export 500; receipts none; American none. Futures opened quiet with demand poor.

	Open'g	Close.	
July	3 24-64	3 24	Buyers
July and August	3 24-64	3 24	"
August and September	3 24-64	3 24	Sellers
September and October	3 23-64	3 23	"
October and November	3 22-64	3 22	"
November and December	.....	3 21	Buyers
December and January	3 21-64	3 21	"
January and February	3 21-64	3 21	"
February and March	.....	3 22	Sellers
March and April	3 22-64	3 23¼	Buyers

Futures closed steady.

New York, July 7.—Cotton very dull; sales 600 bales; middling uplands 6 3-16; gulf 6 7-16; net receipts none; gross none; stock 103,941.

New Orleans, July 7.—Cotton steady; sales 1,100; receipts 766; stock 101,998.

Galveston, July 7.—Cotton quiet; middling 5 13-16; receipts 332; stock 20,131.

Mobile, July 7.—Cotton nominal; middling 5¾; receipts 4; stock 4,171.

Savannah, July 7.—Cotton quiet; middling 5¾; receipts 7; stock 11,259.

Charleston, July 7.—Cotton quiet; no quotations; receipts 5; stock 6,758.

Wilmington, July 7.—Cotton firm; middling 5¾; stock 6,889.

Norfolk, July 7.—Cotton nominal; middling 6⅛; receipts 640; stock 17,082.

Baltimore, July 7.—Cotton nominal; middling 6½; receipts 563; stock 12,632.

Boston, July 7.—Cotton very dull; middling 6¼; receipts net 579; gross 1,479.

Philadelphia, July 7.—Cotton quiet; middling 6 7-16; receipts 133; stock 8,927.

Memphis, July 7.—Cotton dull; middling 5⅞; sales 150; receipts 35; stock 27,454.

Augusta, July 7.—Cotton steady; middling 6 3-16; sales 202; receipts 45; stock 19,020.

Houston, Tex., July 7.—Cotton quiet; middling 5¾; sales none; receipts 144; stock 8,662.

St. Louis, Mo., July 7.—Cotton quiet; sales 47; middling 5⅞; receipts 81; shipments 117; stock 35,006.

LEFT OFF LOWER

Free Selling on the Bearish Crop News Weakened Wheat Yesterday.

LIBERAL LONG LIQUIDATION

Corn a Fraction Off—Oats Closed Unchanged, While Provisions Showed a Sharp Advance.

Chicago, July 7.—Free selling on bearish crop news weakened wheat today. Corn declined ⅛@⅜. Oats are unchanged. Provisions were strong. Pork rose 22½c, lard 12½c and ribs 15c.

Fine weather and the belief that while the crop has suffered a good deal of damage, there will still be a phenomenally large yield, started wheat weak. The fact that the Liverpool markets failed to respond to the strength displayed here yesterday was discouraging and led to liberal liquidation by longs. After backing and filling for one-half an hour around the opening figures, some selling orders from St. Louis gave the market a trend toward still lower figures. From some items of news concerning crop prospects the general crowd had become bearishly impressed before the St. Louis selling orders came upon the market, so that the appearance of a bear leader found a well prepared band of willing followers. This, together with Snow's estimate of a 700,000,000 bushels wheat crop, led to free liquidation and some generous short selling. September dropped to 68⅛c and July lost ⅝c, selling at 76c. There was a slight rally near the close. For the first time within the remembrance of any member of the board there was not a car load of wheat received here today. Northwest receipts were 44 cars. Atlantic seaboard exports were equal in wheat and flour to 625,000 bushels. July opened ⅝c lower at 76c, rose to 76⅜c, back again to 76c, then rallied to 76¼c bid, the closing price. September started ⅝c lower at 68⅞@69c, rose to 69@69½c, declined to 68⅛c, then rose to 68⅝c bid at the close.

Rains in the southwest and aggressive selling by parties who were buyers yesterday weakened corn. The Price Current was moderately bearish. The shipping demand continued good. July opened ⅜@½c lower at 32¼c, declined to 32⅛c, rallied to 32⅝c, then sold down to 32⅝c bid at the close.

Oats were easy at the beginning with corn, but closed firm on bullish crop reports. July opened ¼c at 22½c, sold off to 32¼c, rose to 22⅞c, then declined to 22⅝c at the close.

Another light run of hogs and an advance in prices at the yards caused continued strength in provisions. There was some outside speculative trade and a good cash demand, both on foreign and domestic accounts. September pork opened 5@7½c higher at \$9.87½@9.90 and advanced to \$10.05, the closing price. September lard began 2½@5c better at \$5.45 and rose to \$5.50 at the close. September ribs started 5c up at \$5.52½ and sold up to \$5.62½, the resting place.

Estimated receipts for tomorrow: Wheat 2 cars, corn 220 cars, oats 70 cars, hogs 20,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat No. 2—				
July	76	76¾	76	76¼
September	69	69½	68⅛	68⅝
December	68⅞	69	68¼	68⅝
Corn No. 2—				
July	32¼	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝
September	32⅞	33	32⅝	32⅞
December	33⅝	33⅝	33¼	33½
Oats No. 2—				
July	22½	22⅞	22¼	22⅞
September	20¼	20⅜	20⅛	20¼
May	23	23⅛	23	23⅛
Mess Pork, per barrel—				
July	9.75	9.90	9.75	9.90
September	9.87½	10.05	9.87½	10.05
Lard, per 100 pounds—				
July	5.37½	5.47½	5.37½	5.47½
September	5.45	5.55	5.45	5.55
Short Ribs, per 100 pounds—				
July	....	....	....	5.60
September	5.52½	5.62½	5.50	5.62½

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	9,400	4,700
Wheat, bushels	4,000	14,400
Corn, bushels	330,200	346,100
Oats, bushels	245,600	330,000
Rye, bushels	5,600	......
Barley, bushels	30,000	700

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Grain Letter.

Atlanta, July 7.—Wheat started rather weak, mainly because of the very weak opening for corn and the failure of Liverpool cables to respond to our advance yesterday. The weather throughout the west was very favorable, and although the inspection sheets showed not a car of wheat received, something that has not happened for years, the market continued on its downward course with but few buyers and no demand except from the few shorts who failed to be run to cover yesterday. The market continued dull with very little trading during the entire session and closed near bottom with little or no life.

Corn opened weak, but showed more strength later.

Provisions were all strong under the light run of hogs and favorable reports from the yellow fever districts.

Puts—September wheat 67½ to 67⅜.
Calls—September wheat 69¼, 69½, 69⅜.

Atlanta Exchange Grain Letter.

Chicago, July 7.—The failure of the Liverpool market to respond to the strength manifest on this side yesterday, combined with generally fine weather in the wheat growing districts, started the market weak today. Operators who bought yesterday were the principal sellers today. However, there was not much disposition to go short of the market. For the first time in years there was no wheat inspected today. St. Louis reported receipts of 40,000 bushels of new wheat. The weakness in corn also had a depressing influence. The Price Current said that the position was fully maintained, and while the previous disappointing condition of winter wheat has been confirmed it is not increasingly serious. Northwest receipts 44 cars, against 235 last year. At times the market was extremely dull, traders feeling too uncertain to enter into any new ventures very extensively.

Large country offerings and anxiety on the part of those who loaded up yesterday to dispose of their holdings depressed corn. Crop reports did not cut much figure. It was purely a pit market.

More favorable crop reports and the decline in corn started oats down.

Small receipts and higher prices at the yards for hogs together with improved buying by packers, strengthened provisions.

Prime on the Crops.

From The New York Stockholder.

Chicago, July 2, 1898.—The country has arrived at one of those periods in the crop history of a season where we can make some statement with regard to the future which we think will stand untill the end of the season.

Corn at this date ought to have been thoroughly cultivated, and, as we say in farming parlance, "laid by." The corn crop of the country today has been very uneven and in an unsatisfactory condition. Farmers have in some areas even been planting this week, while in other parts of the country corn is from three to four feet high and laid by. The states today in the corn belt which present the most satisfactory conditions are the states of Iowa and Nebraska. Through these the Burlington system occupies a great territory as well as the Rock Island and Pacific, Illinois Central and Northwestern roads. All these roads derive a very large traffic from the corn crop. The corn outlook in Missouri is poor. The same in Kansas and Illinois. It is fair to good in Indiana and Ohio. But when we look at the corn belt as a whole we find its general condition very unsatisfactory. Unless we start out the season with a good stand of corn we never can recover or expect to make an average crop at the wind-up.

The public at large have been greatly surprised the present week at the disappointing outcome of the early winter wheat crop. This situation has been plainly foreshadowed in my weekly letters to The Daily Stockholder, and I should have been greatly surprised myself if the crop had not turned out just as it has—disappointing in quantity and quality.

We have just commenced now the harvest of the late winter wheat, and that will be in full blast the coming week.

The trade at large is also greatly disappointed with regard to the movement of the new crop. Those who have been governed by sentiment and theory were prophesying great receipts the first week of July, while the contrary is just the fact.

The trade have recognized the situation by very sharp advance in prices during the close of the present week.

As to spring wheat the outlook now is not near as good as it was a few weeks ago. The spring wheat growers are not looking for any bumper crop, just a good one. A little better they hope than an average.

Oats are now heading out and beginning to fill and the month upon which we have entered promises to be one of intense interest so far as final conditions are concerned to everyone who is directly or indirectly concerned in the commercial interests of the country.

S. THORNTON K. PRIME.

The Price Current Report.

Cincinnati, July 7.—By private wire to the Atlanta Cotton, Stock and Produce Exchange: The Price Current says: "The week is generally forward and favorable for corn crop. Position fully maintained; previous disappointment in winter wheat confirmed, but not increasingly serious. Oats promise fairly good results. Hay crop large; quality good. Packing in the west 405,000, against 390,000 last year. In the Chicago wheat market the situation of prices for new crop deliveries does not vary much in comparison with a week ago. The new crop will be in urgent demand, and sellers apparently will be tardy in offerings on the basis of current values, so that there is increasing ground for the belief that chances favor a strengthening tendency of values as a prevailing condition in the early part of the crop year, whatever may happen later. The receipts at primary markets were 578,000 bushels for the week, against 1,444,000 last year. Corn, 2,363,000 bushels, against 2,562,000 bushels last year.

The Live Stock Market.

Chicago, July 7.—Cattle is good demand and 10@15c better. Choice steers \$5@5.35, medium \$4@4.75, beef steers \$4@4.35, stockers and feeders \$3.50@3.75, bulls \$3@4.20, cows and heifers \$3.15@4, calves \$3.50@6.90, western steers \$4.20@5.20, Texas steers \$3.80@4.15.

Hogs were in active demand, prices 5c advance. Fair to choice \$3.90@4.62½, packers \$3.70@3.87½, butchers \$3.80@3.97½, mixed \$3.75@3.92½, lights \$3.65@3.95, pigs \$3@3.80.

Poor demand for sheep. Common sheep \$2.50@3.50, native mutton \$4.75@5, western \$4.25@4.75, ewes \$4@4.25, spring lambs \$4.25@6.10.

Receipts: Cattle, 9,500 head; hogs, 24,000 head; sheep, 13,000 head.

Coffee and Sugar.

New York, July 7.—Coffee, options dull to 5 points lower; sales 5,500 bags, including July 5.50, August 5.55. Spot coffee, Rio quiet, No. 7 invoice 6¼, No. 1 jobbing 6¾, mild quiet, Cordova 8½@15.

Sugar, raw steady at the decline, fair refining 3½, centrifugal, 96 test, 4⅛, refine refining 3½, centrifugal, 96 test, 4⅛, refined steady.

New Orleans July 7.—Sugar steady, open kettle 3¾4, centrifugal granulated and white none, yellow 4¼@4 7-16, seconds 2¼@3⅞. Molasses easy centrifugal 4@11.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

Atlanta, July 7—Apples, none on the market. Lemons, choice \$4 50@5.00; fancy \$5.50@6.00. Oranges, California seedling \$3.00@3.25; navel none. Bananas, straight \$1.50@1.75 bunch; culls \$1.00@\$1.25. Figs, 8@9c, owing to quality. Raisins new California \$1.40@1.50; ¼ boxes 60@70c. Currants 6½@7c. Leghorn citron 10@11c. Nuts—Almonds 8c; pecans, 7@7½c; Brazil 9@10c; filberts 11½c; walnuts 10@11c; mixed nuts 8@10c. Peanuts Virginia electric light 5@6c; fancy hand-picked 4@4½c; Georgia 3@3½.

Country Produce.

Atlanta, July 7—Eggs 9@10c. Butter, western creamery 16@18c; fancy Tennessee 11½@12½c; choice 10c; Georgia 8@10c. Live poultry, chickens, hens 27½@30c; spring chickens, large, 16@20c; small 10@12½c; ducks, puddle, 20@22½c; Peking 22½@25c. Irish potatoes per bushel 90c@\$1.00. Sweet potatoes, new crop, 75c@\$1.00 per bushel. Honey, strained 6@7c; in the comb 9@10c. Onions, new crop, \$1.25@0.50 per bu; \$3.50@3.75 per bbl.

One Phase of Human Nature.

From The Detroit Free Press.

"I tried a new theory of mine on that last girl I had," said one Warren avenue matron to another as they gossiped over the back fence. "After having had a dozen or so in rapid succession, I made up my mind that I must lack taste, was too irritable or did not make sufficient allowance for the annoyances encountered by every household servant. I determined to be more considerate and more diplomatic."

"Oh, pshaw! I know them. But go ahead with your experience."

"I received that last one just as pleasantly as I would have received a favored guest. I went with her to her room, showed her where to put everything, had awnings put over the windows, because she thought the heat and light a little too strong, placed a couple of extra shelves in the closet, fixed a nice place for her bicycle in the summer kitchen, voluntarily offered her an extra night out each week, personally assisted her to get a run of things in the kitchen and then praised her for everything that I could approve, without pretending to notice her mistakes or to miss the dishes she broke. My idea was to win her by kindness and continued assurance of appreciation. I am sure that every nature is susceptible to such treatment."

"Well, I'm not, by a good deal. But how did it come out?"

"At the end of the first month, convinced by my constant approval that she was about the best girl in the city, she demanded \$2 more per week and the right to put her wheel in the front hall, where the 'gentlemens' kept theirs, or she would leave. Of course she left. Don't they just try your souls out?"

ONE OF THE CHEAPEST AND MOST DELIGHTFUL TRIPS OF THE SEASON WILL BE THE RETAIL GROCERS' EXCURSION TO TYBEE ISLAND JULY 9TH, VIA CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILWAY. ONLY \$3.50 FOR THE ROUND TRIP.

General Rosser's Uniform.

From The Richmond, Va., Times.

Among the Virginians who have recently visited Washington there has been no more striking figure and none on whom more eyes were turned in admiring gaze than the stalwart form and sunburned, swarthy countenance of General Thomas L. Rosser. A newly appointed officer asked Rosser where he was going to have his uniforms made. "They will cost you a lot of money," said he. "I have had six suits made, and they cost me \$700."

"I will only need," responded Rosser, "a flannel shirt, which I can buy here anywhere on the avenue; a pair of shoulder straps, and a string or piece of braid around my hat to designate that I am an officer."

"You will have to get a fine horse, general," continued the interlocutor. "General Butler has had a \$4,000 black stallion presented to him, and other generals have secured fine horses."

"Well," replied Rosser, "I have some good stock down on my farm; but from what I can learn a horse will not be the suitable thing in Cuba; I think a mule will be best, and it is my expectation to ride a mule."

It may be that this confederate veteran with his flannel shirt and string around his hat, bestriding a mule, will not be exactly in trim to court an amorous looking glass or caper nimbly in a lady's chamber to the lascivious pleasing of a lute, but for a Black Douglas ready for the devil's own work in desperate encounter comend us to the "Prince of Albemarle."

Change of Schedules on Southern Railway.

Effective July 6th. Southern railway train No. 14 leaving Atlanta formerly at 8:20 p. m., will be changed to leave Atlanta at 11:55 p. m., arriving at Macon 2:05 a. m., Everett 7:25 a. m., Brunswick 8:30 a. m., Jacksonville 9:40 a. m., Tampa 5:50 p. m. Returning leave Tampa 8 a. m., Jacksonville 6:50 p. m., Brunswick 8 p. m., Everett 9:05 p. m., Macon 2:05 p. m., arrive Atlanta 4:15 a. m.

This train will leave Atlanta at 4:20 a. m., arrive Rome 6:30 a. m., Dalton 7:22 a. m., Chattanooga 8:40 a. m., Cincinnati 7:30 p. m.

There will be no night train between Atlanta and Chattanooga, but Pullman sleeping car will be placed in union depot for the reception of passengers at 10 p. m., this sleeper being carried to Chattanooga on train leaving at 4:10 a. m.

Also local Pullman sleeper to Brunswick will be ready for passengers at 10 p. m.

Office Stationery.

And office supplies of all kinds at John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street.

Kodaks Rented
10c Per Day.

My time is exclusively devoted to developing, printing and enlarging for amateurs.

EXPERT ON FILMS.

McCLEERY,
Atlanta, Ga.
414 and 415 Norcross building.

Ice . . . Cream . .

I make Ice Cream that IS Ice Cream--the genuine, unadulterated article. Have 50 different moulds, fancy and plain, and can furnish you in any quantity and variety on short notice.

I deliver my Ice Cream to any part of the city. Only pure goods in my Ice Cream. It is the Ice Cream for you. Telephone me your order.

CHAS. O. TYNER,
Corner Broad and Marietta Sts.



The Roller Tray

ALL STYLES

TRUNKS, BAGS, SUIT CASES

OUR OWN MAKE.

We sell old styles and odd goods at half price.

77 Whitchall St.

H. W. ROUNTREE & BRO

TRUNK AND BAG CO.

THE KLONDIKE QUICK FREEZER

Is the Best and Quickest made.

We Can Prove It.

Made in our factory here. Call and see them, or write for prices.

Moncrief, Dowman Co.,
38 Walton Street.

Agents wanted everywhere.

Friday, July 8th, is th last day for taking ou business license without extra cost. Stamp your checks and make them payable to E. T. Payne, T. C., and save costs.

W. D. GREENE,
City Clerk.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Court of Ordinary, Chambers, July 7, 1898. The appraisers appointed upon application of Sarah J. Hagan, widow of Hugh Hagan, for twelve months' support for herself and minor children having filed their return, all persons concerned are hereby cited to show cause, if any they have, at the next August term of this court, why said application should not be granted.

W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

july8 14 21 28-thur

FINANCIAL.

Paine, Murphy & Co

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
2 South Pryor Street. (Jackson Building.)
Private Leased Wires Direct to New York, Chicago and New Orleans.

References: Lowry Banking Co., Capital City bank and Mercantile Agencies.

ATLANTA COTTON, STOCK AND PRODUCE EXCHANGE

205-206-207 Gould Building.

Correspondents of W. J. O'Dell & Co., Cincinnati. Direct wires to New York and Chicago. Orders promptly executed. Immediate settlements. 'Phone 1642.

Daily market letters furnished on application.

SOUTHERN EXCHANGE

Gould Building. Atlanta, Ga.

Cotton, Stocks, Wheat, Etc.

Bought and sold on margins. Determine the responsibility of the house through which you deal. References, Fourth National and Capital City banks.

Six Per Cent Interest—Net

Is paid on stock of Atlanta Loan and Investment Co., corner Broad and Alabama. This is net—free of all taxes. Write for information.

John W. Dickey

STOCK AND BOND BROKER
AUGUSTA, GA.
Correspondence Invited,

W.H. PATTERSON & CO

DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
NO. 3 EAST ALABAMA ST.

RAILWAY SCHEDULES

Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Standard Time, In Effect July 6th.

Southern Railway.

No. Arrive From		No. Depart To	
‡13 Jacksonville	4 15 am	‡18 Chattanooga	4 20 am
‡8 Chattanooga	5 00 am	‡16 Brunswick	5 20 am
‡75 Washington	5 10 am	‡16 Columbus, Ga.	5 20 am
‡26 Tallapoosa	8 25 am	‡35 Birmingham	5 30 am
17 Mt. Airy	8 30 am	‡12 Richmond	7 30 am
‡1 Fort Valley	10 20 am	‡7 Chattanooga	7 50 am
‡9 Macon	10 40 am	‡2 Macon	8 10 am
‡5 Columbus	10 40 am	20 Norcross	11 20 am
‡78 Birmingham	11 30 am	‡38 Washington	12 00 m
‡10 Chattanooga	11 40 am	‡9 Chattanooga	4 00 pm
19 Norcross	2 20 pm	‡37 Birmingham	4 15 pm
‡37 Washington	3 55 pm	‡10 Macon	4 20 pm
‡15 Brunswick	7 45 pm	‡10 Columbus	4 20 pm
‡11 Richmond	9 00 pm	‡22 Fort Valley	4 30 pm
‡7 Macon	9 45 pm	18 Mt. Airy	4 35 pm
‡7 Columbus, Ga.	9 45 pm	‡25 Tallapoosa	6 20 pm
‡36 Birmingham	10 45 pm	‡36 Washington	11 50 pm
‡14 Chattanooga	11 50 pm	‡14 Jacksonville	11 55 pm

Central of Georgia Railway.

No. Arrive From		No. Depart To	
101 Jonesboro	6 45 am	102 Hapeville	7 00 am
‡3 Savannah	7 35 am	‡2 Savannah	7 50 am
103 Hapeville	8 05 am	104 Hapeville	8 30 am
105 Hapeville	9 45 am	108 Jonesboro	12 06 am
‡11 Macon	11 20 am	110 Hapeville	2 20 pm
109 Jonesboro	2 05 pm	112 Hapeville	4 45 pm
111 Hapeville	3 30 pm	‡12 Macon	4 05 pm
113 Hapeville	5 55 pm	114 Jonesboro	6 10 pm
‡1 Savannah	7 35 pm	‡4 Savannah	7 50 pm
SUNDAY TRAINS:		SUNDAY TRAINS:	
115 Jonesboro	8 55 am	116 Hapeville	9 00 am
117 Hapeville	10 45 am	118 Jonesboro	12 50 pm

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

No. Arrive From		No. Depart To	
‡3 Nashville	7 30 am	‡2 Nashville	8 15 am
‡73 Marietta	8 00 am	‡70 Chattanooga	4 50 pm
‡91 Chattanooga	10 35 am	‡72 Marietta	5 30 pm
‡1 Nashville	7 30 pm	‡4 Nashville	8 30 pm

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

No. Arrive From		No. Depart To	
‡38 Montgomery	11 40 am	‡35 Montgomery	5 25 am
‡34 Selma	7 00 pm	‡33 Montgomery	1 00 pm
‡36 Selma	11 50 pm	‡37 Selma	4 20 pm
12 College Park	7 05 am	11 College Park	6 00 am
14 Newnan	8 20 am	13 College Park	8 00 am
16 College Park	10 00 am	15 Palmetto	12 01 pm
18 College Park	2 15 pm	17 College Park	12 10 pm
20 Palmetto	2 45 pm	19 College Park	2 30 pm
22 College Park	3 50 pm	21 College Park	4 25 pm
24 College Park	5 50 pm	23 Palmetto	5 35 pm
26 College Park	7 45 pm	25 College Park	6 20 pm
28 Palmetto	8 25 pm	29 Newnan	11 25 pm
SUNDAY TRAIN:		SUNDAY TRAIN:	
42 Newnan	10 20 am	41 West Point	9 00 am

Trains Nos. 12, 16, 18, 22, 24, 28 will stop at Whitehall street platform.

All trains will depart from Union Passenger Station.

Georgia Railroad.

No. Arrive From		No. Depart To	
‡3 Augusta	5 00 am	‡2 Augusta	7 50 am
23 Conyers	6 45 am	26 Lithonia	8 00 am
1 Covington	7 45 am	‡28 Augusta	3 10 pm
‡1 Augusta	12 35 pm	24 Conyers	4 30 pm
25 Lithonia	3 35 pm	10 Covington	6 15 pm
‡27 Augusta	8 20 pm	‡4 Augusta	11 35 pm

Seaboard Air-Line.

No. Arrive From		No. Depart To	
‡41 Norfolk	5 20 am	‡402 Washington	12 00 n'n
‡403 Washington	2 50 pm	‡38 Norfolk	7 50 pm

Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Ry.

(Via W. and A. R. R. to Marietta.)

From		To	
‡Knoxville	7 30 am	‡Knoxville	8 30 pm
‡Murphy	7 30 pm	‡Murphy	8 15 am

‡Daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

ATLANTA & NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE

Atlanta and West Point Railroad Co.

The direct, quick, through line via Montgomery to Texas, Mexico and California. The best route to Selma, Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans, Columbus, Troy, Union Springs, Eufaula.

The Following Schedule in Effect May 21, 1897.

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 35 Daily	No. 37 Daily	No. 33 Daily
Leave Atlanta	5 25 a m	4 20 p m	1 00 p m
Arrive Newnan	6 40 a m	5 25 p m	2 27 p m
Arrive LaGrange	7 42 a m	6 23 p m	3 33 p m
Arrive West Point	8 10 a m	6 55 p m	4 07 p m
Arrive Opelika	8 50 a m	7 57 p m	4 53 p m
Arrive Columbus	10 00 a m	10 00 p m	......
Arrive Montgomery	10 31 a m	9 20 p m	7 25 p m
Arrive Selma	......	11 30 p m	......
Arrive Pensacola	6 55 p m	5 00 a m	......
Arrive Mobile	3 45 p m	3 05 a m	......
Arrive New Orleans	8 10 p m	7 40 a m	......
Arrive Houston	8 45 a m	10 30 p m	......

NORTH BOUND.	No. 33 Daily	No. 34 Daily	No. 36 Daily
Leave Houston	6 20 a m	......	7 25 p m
Leave New Orleans	7 45 p m	......	7 55 a m
Leave Mobile	12 20 a m	......	12 58 p m
Leave Pensacola	11 20 p m	......	12 25 p m
Leave Selma	4 20 a m	......	3 30 p m
Leave Montgomery	6 20 a m	12 01 p m	6 20 p m
Leave Columbus	5 30 a m	1 30 p m	......
Arrive Opelika	8 07 a m	2 35 p m	8 07 p m
Arrive West Point	8 50 a m	3 33 p m	8 50 p m
Arrive LaGrange	9 18 a m	4 14 p m	9 18 p m
Arrive Newnan	10 25 a m	5 26 p m	10 18 p m
Arrive Atlanta	11 40 a m	7 00 p m	11 30 p m

No. 37 and 38 Vestibuled train, Sleeping and Dining Cars, New York and New Orleans.

No. 35 and 36 Solid trains Washington to New Orleans. Sleeper New York, New Orleans.

GEO. C. SMITH, Pres't and Gen'l Mgr.
JNO. A. GEE, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
ED E. KIRBY, City Ticket Agent.
GEORGE W. ALLEN, Trav. Pass. Agt.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Effective June 12, 1898.

EAST BOUND.	No. 38 Daily.	No. 36 Daily.	No. 12 Daily.	No. 18 Ex Sun
Lv Atlanta	12 00 n'n	11 50 pm	7 30 am	4 36 pm
Ar Gainesville	2 22 pm	2 20 am	10 19 am	7 43 pm
Ar Cornelia	3 00 pm	......	11 07 am	8 35 pm
Ar Mt. Airy	......	......	11 10 am	8 40 pm
Ar Charlotte	8 10 pm	9 00 am	5 50 pm	......
Ar Greensboro	10 48 pm	......	......	......
Ar Danville	11 51 pm	1 30 pm	11 25 pm	......
Ar Washington	6 42 am	9 35 pm	......	......
Ar Baltimore	8 06 am	11 25 pm	......	......
Ar Philadelphia	10 15 am	2 56 am	......	......
Ar New York	12 45 n'n	6 23 am	......	......
Ar Boston	8 30 pm	8 00 pm	......	......
Lv Danville	12 30 am	1 45 pm	12 30 am	......
Ar Richmond	6 40 am	6 25 pm	6 40 am	......
Lv Greensboro	10 50 pm	......	......	......
Ar Norfolk	7 50 am	......	......	......

No. 20. Dinner Train, leaves Atlanta 11:20 a. m., arrives Norcross 1:15 p. m., daily except Sunday.

No. 38 Vestibuled Train, Atlanta to New York, Pullman Sleeping Cars, Dining Car and elegant Vestibuled Coach between Atlanta and Washington. Sleeping car Greensboro to Norfolk.

No. 36, "The U. S. Fast Mail," solid train between Atlanta and New York. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars Atlanta to New York. Pullman Sleeping Car Atlanta to Charlotte and Atlanta to Asheville.

SO. BOUND.	No. 15.	No. 8.	No. 10.	No. 11.
Lv. Atlanta	5 20 am	8 10 am	4 20 pm	8 20 pm
Ar. Macon	8 20 am	10 35 am	7 10 pm	10 55 pm
Ar. Everett	3 25 pm	......	......	5 25 am
Ar. Brunswick	4 30 pm	......	......	6 30 am
Ar. Jacksonville	9 25 pm	......	......	8 10 am

NORTH BOUND.	No. 13.	No. 9.	No. 7.
Lv. Atlanta	7 50 am	4 00 pm	10 00 pm
Ar. Rome	10 35 am	6 25 pm	1 00 am
Ar. Dalton	11 40 am	7 34 pm	2 34 am
Ar. Chattanooga	1 00 pm	8 50 pm	4 11 am
Ar. Memphis	......	7 40 am	7 17 pm
Ar. Cincinnati	......	7 30 am	7 30 pm
Ar. Knoxville	......	1 10 am	8 05 am
Ar. Louisville	......	7 50 am	7 50 pm

Nos. 13 and 14, Pullman Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and Jacksonville. Local Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and Brunswick.

No. 16. Pullman Car Atlanta to Jacksonville.

Lv. Atlanta	5 20 am	4 20 pm
Lv. Griffin	6 50 am	6 03 pm
Lv. Columbus	9 30 am	9 05 pm
Ar. Albany	3 10 pm	......

No 30 has through coach Atlanta to Albany.

WEST BOUND.	No. 37 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.	No. 25 Daily.
Lv Atlanta	4 15 pm	5 30 am	6 20 pm
Ar Tallapoosa	6 23 pm	7 48 am	9 00 pm
Ar Birmingham	10 00 pm	11 45 am	......
Lv Birmingham	......	11 50 am	......
Ar Greenville	......	10 55 pm	......
Lv Birmingham	10 20 pm	12 06 pm	......
Ar Memphis	7 40 am	10 20 pm	......
Ar Kansas City	7 55 am	5 20 pm	......
Lv Birmingham	11 35 pm	......	......
Ar Shreveport	7 20 pm	......	......
Ar New Orleans	10 30 am	......	......
Lv Atlanta	......	......	4 30 pm
Ar Fort Valley	......	......	8 30 pm

No. 37 Sleeping Cars Atlanta to Memphis.
No. 9 Sleeper Atlanta to Cincinnati.
No. 7 Local Sleeper, Atlanta to Chattanooga.
Office Kimball House Corner.

PETER LYNCH.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Streets, Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors. Fine Liquors and Wines a specialty. Also Boots, Shoes, Harness and Harness Upper and Sole Leather, Crockeryware, Hardware, Guns, Pistols and Ammunition, Field and Garden Seeds in their season. A variety store. All orders from country and town filled promptly at lowest market rates. Terms cash.

A SLIGHT ADVANCE

Vanderbilts on Professional Buying Led the Upward Movement.

WAS LATER SMALL REACTION

It Was Not Sufficient to Wipe Out the Earlier Gains—Railroad Earnings Encouraging.

New York, July 7.—Today's advance in prices was probably intended as an admonition to the bear party that they were not to be allowed to have their own way in forcing down prices even in the existing dullness of speculation. Today's buying gave no indication that they grew out of an urgent desire for the ownership of securities, but seemed rather an organized effort to mark up prices. There was some covering of short contracts induced by the advance, but nothing to show that there had been any large outstanding short interest in the market. The advance in Sugar may have been due to buying by the shorts to realize their profits on the adoption of the Hawaiian annexation resolution by the senate yesterday and probably the demand from this quarter induced some bidding up of the stock to exert pressure on the shorts. The buying of the Vanderbilts was largely a professional maneuver by large bull interests. The gains in these stocks ranged from 1@2 points. When this buying ceased the general list showed a slightly reactionary tendency, but not sufficient to wipe out the earlier gains. The pushing up of prices is clearly designed to invite outside interest in the market, but no such interest was manifested today. The pending adjournment of congress and renewed reports that Spain was about to sue for peace tended to help the rise. Reports of railroad earnings were also encouraging. The money market continues easy. New York exchange in Chicago fell today to par as against 20c premium yesterday. There was a rise of 1½c in the actual rates for sterling exchange in response to the hardening in the London money market.

Quotations in government bonds were unchanged throughout.

Total sales of stocks today, 201,100 shares, including New York Central 17,850, North American 12,520, Tobacco 11,195, People's Gas 8,423, Sugar 31,600.

Money on call steady at 1@1½ per cent, last loan at 1¼; prime mercantile paper, 3¼@4 per cent.

Sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.85¾@4.86 for demand, and $4.84¾@4.86 for sixty days; posted rates, $4.85@4.85½ and $4.86½@4.87; commercial bills, $4.85¾.

Silver certificates 58⅝@59¼c.
Bar silver 58¾c.
Mexican dollars 45¼c.
Government bonds firm.
State bonds dull.
Railroad bonds firm.

Following are the closing bids:

Atchison	13¾	St. Paul	99¾
do preferred	32⅝	do preferred	149
Baltimore & Ohio	14⅝	St. Paul & Om	77¼
Canada Pacific	83¼	do preferred	151
Canada Southern	53¾	St. P. & M. M.	151
Central Pacific	13⅝	Southern Pacific	19¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	22⅛	Southern R'y	8¼
Chicago & Alton	158	do preferred	30⅛
C., B. & Q.	106	Texas & Pacific	12⅛
Chi. & E. Ill.	57½	Union Pacific pfd	60
C. C. C. & St. L.	41⅛	U. P., Den. & Gulf	6⅛
do do pref	86½	Wabash	7
Del. & Hudson	107	do preferred	18¾
Del., Lack. & W'n	158	Wheeling & L. Erie	1⅜
Del. & R. G.	12	do preferred	8½
do preferred	51	EXPRESS COMPANIES.	
Erie (new)	13¼	Adams Express	99
do 1st preferred	35⅛	American Express	127
Fort Wayne	170	United States	40
Great Northern pref	126	Wells Fargo	116
Hocking Valley	6	MISCELLANEOUS.	
Illinois Central	106¾	A. Cot. Oil	21¼
Lake Erie & West'n	14	do preferred	74½
do preferred	71	American Spirits	13¼
Lake Shore	186½	do preferred	36½
Louisville & Nash	53⅛	Am. Tobacco	122
Manhattan L.	105¼	do preferred	120
Met. Street R'y	158⅛	Peoples Gas	99¼
Michigan Central	105¾	Consolidated Gas	197
Minn. & St. L.	28	C. C. Co.	160
do do 1st pref	89	Colo. F. & Iron	21½
Missouri Pacific	35¼	do preferred	90
Mobile & Ohio	25	Gen. Electric	39¾
Mo., K. & T.	11	Illinois Steel	57
do preferred	34¼	La Clede Gas	49½
Chicago, Ind. & L.	10	Lead	34
do preferred	29⅛	do preferred	108⅛
N. J. Central	92⅛	Nat'l Lin. Oil	16¼
N. Y. Central	117⅛	Pacific Mail	29
N. Y. Chi. & St. L.	12⅜	Pullman Palace	209½
do do 1st pref	65	Silver Certificates	58⅝
do do 2d pref	32⅛	Stnd. Rope & Twine	5⅜
Norfolk & West	14	Sugar	131¼
North American Co.	6⅛	do preferred	113
Northern Pacific	29⅛	T. C. & I.	25⅜
do preferred	69¾	U. S. Leather	7⅛
Ontario & Western	14⅛	do preferred	66
Ore. R. & Nav.	49	U. S. Rubber	26
Ore. Short Line	28	do preferred	90¼
Pittsburg	170	Western Union	92⅜
Reading	19	Northwestern	126⅜
Rock Island	93¼	do preferred	171
St. L. & S. F.	7¼	C. G. W.	14¼
do do pref	61		

BONDS.

U. S. new 4s reg	124¼	N. Y. Central 1sts	116
do coupon	124¼	N. J. Cent. 5s	112
U. S. 4s	110¼	N. Carolina 6s	125
do coupon	110½	do 4s	102
do 2ds	95	Northern Pac. 1sts	115
U. S. 5s reg	112⅛	do 3s	62⅛
do 5s coupon	112½	do 4s	97⅛
District 3 65s	116	N. Y. C. & St. L. 4s	106
Ala. Class A	101⅛	Nor. & W. 6s	122½
do Class B	100	Northwest Consols	142
do Class C	90	do deb. 5s	116¾
do Currency	90	Oregon Nav. 1sts	111
Atchison 4s	93⅞	do 4s	96
do adj. 4s	68	O. S. Line 6s, t. r.	126
Canada So. 2nds	109¼	O. S. Line 5s, t. r.	104½
Can. Pac. 1sts	.....	O. Imp. 1sts, t. r.	—
Chicago Terminals	85⅝	do 5s, t. r.	—
C. & Ohio 5s	114	Pacific 6s of '95	101⅛
C., H. & D. 4½s	104⅝	Reading 4s	83¼
D. & R. G. 1sts	108	Rio Grande W. 1sts	89
D. & R. G. 4s	93⅛	St. L. & I. M. Con. 5s	97
East Tenn. 1sts	104½	St. L. & S. F. Gen. 6s	119
Erie Gen. 4s	73¼	St. Paul Consols 7s	144
F. W. & D. 1sts, t. r.	74¼	St. P. C. & P. 1sts	117⅛
Gen. Elec. 5s	103	do 5s	115¼
G. H. & S. A. 6s	105	S. Caro. non-fund	.....
do 2ds	102¼	Southern Ry 5s	93⅛
H. & T. Cent. 5s	110⅜	Stn'd Rope & T. 6s	70
do con. 6s	111	Tenn. new set 3s	89
Iwa. C. 1sts	101	Tex. Pac. L. G. 1sts	106⅛
Kan. P. Con. t. r.	....	do Rg. 2nds	40¼
K. Pac. 1st (Den. div.) t. r.	...	Union Pac. 1sts	—
La. new consols 4s	101	U. P. D. & Gulf 1sts	62⅜
L. & N. Uni. 4s	88⅛	Wab. 1st 5s	110½
Missouri 6s	100	do 2ds	85¼
M. K. T. 2ds	64	West Shore 4s	108½
do 4s	89⅞	Virginia centuries	71
		do deferred	4

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Stock Letter.

Atlanta, July 7.—The sudden collapse of the opposition to the Hawaii annexation bill before the senate last evening, and the quick passage of the bill, caused considerable anxiety as to the price of Sugar this morning, predictions being freely made that the price would be from 5 to 10 points lower, but many were disappointed, as it opened but $1 lower and immediately rallied on heavy buying by inside interests supposed to be for the Havemeyer people. This strength, together with the president's proclamation, which was strongly flavored with peace, caused stocks to rule very strong, being led by the buying of the Keene and Flower contingencies. We continue to call attention to the Flower stocks as being the best investments in the market. There are rumors from reliable sources that Spain will sue for peace this week. Many Spanish officers and men are deserting to our forces around Santiago, and the city will likely surrender without further bloodshed. Should this happen, the market would advance rapidly.

Southern Exchange Stock Letter.

Atlanta, July 7.—The market seems indifferent either to good or bad news. No disposition to trade either way. Fluctuations small and market just about where it was six weeks ago. Opinions divided as to next movement. No fresh developments in war news. Following feeling becomes strong, Spain must yield without much more fighting. Northern Pacific advance in wages of trainmen involves $400,000 to $600,000. Company will show 2½ on common for year. Rubber exected to declare dividend on common stock this fall, as it has about $1,000,000 cash on hand. Union Pacific in five months earned fixed charges for period and $1,000,000 for preferred stock. There is a rumor that the Big Four deal is nearly perfected, and that it involves the Monon and other Ohio roads. The market as a whole ruled steady, and prices firm, but demand not so good.

Atlanta Exchange Stock Letter.

New York, July 7.—There were no developments of sufficient significance to alter sentiment in the local market. The political situation remains unchanged, save for a rumor that Spain was pursuing the initial steps looking toward the establishment of peaceful relations. The large interests appeared to be undecided, and in consequence there was a lack of advice. The market is evidently in a state where it is sensitive to either good or bad news, and naturally traders and commission houses advised their clients reluctantly in view of the uncertainty relative to the railroad earnings, the ultimate effect of the annexation of Hawaii and pending the receipt of actual news from Santiago.

The statement of the Northern Pacific company showing net earnings of over 2½ on the common stock, was a big bull card in the Pacific issues.

It was freely rumored that a new pool had been formed in Tobacco, with the Standard Oil interests prominently represented.

News from Chicago relative to the litigation in People's Gas was conflicting, and indicated that the Flowers and Benedicts were still on the outs.

As to Sugar, when it is strong, the Hawaiian matter looks bad for the trust, and when the stock gets weak the annexation looks advantageous to the company. The fact of the matter is, that the annexation is used as an argument both ways, either to depress or rally in the stock. There is a great division of opinion as to the effect of the annexation.

Stock.	Opening.	High.	Low.	Thursday's Closing Bids.	Wednesday's Closing Bids.
Atchison	13⅛	13¼	13⅛	13¼	13¼
do. preferred	33⅜	33⅞	32⅞	33⅝	33¼
Am's Sugar Ref'g	129½	132¼	129⅝	131¼	130¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	41	42¼	41	41⅜	40½
C., B. & Q.	105⅛	106⅜	105⅛	106	105⅜
People's Gas	98⅝	99⅝	98⅝	98½	98⅜
Canada Southern	52⅛	54	52⅞	53¾	52
D., L. & W.	.....	.....	....	158	157
Erie	.....	.....	....	13¼	13¼
Edison Gen. Elec.	40⅛	40⅛	39⅝	39⅞	40
Amer'n Tobacco	122⅛	122⅞	122	122⅛	121¼
Jersey Central	92⅛	93	92⅛	92¼	92½
Lake Shore	.....	.....	.....	186½	186½
National Lead	34⅛	34⅛	34	34	33⅞
L. & N.	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53¼	53¼
Missouri Pacific	35	35⅜	35	35¼	34⅜
Baltimore & Ohio	15⅜	15⅜	14⅛	14⅛	14⅜
Tenn. Coal & Iron	25⅛	26	25⅛	25⅞	25
Northwestern	125⅛	127⅛	125⅛	126⅜	125
Southern Railway	8⅜	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	8¼
do preferred	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅛
North'n Pac. pref.	69⅛	70⅛	69⅛	69⅞	69⅝
New York Central	118	117⅜	116	117⅜	115⅜
Omaha	77⅛	78⅛	77½	77⅜	77
Pacific Mail	29⅛	29⅛	29	29	28⅛
Reading	19⅜	19⅛	19	19	18⅜
Rock Island	96	96⅛	96	96¼	95⅞
St. Paul	99⅛	99⅛	99¼	99⅞	99
Union Pac. pref.	59⅝	60⅜	59⅝	60	59⅛
Am'n Cotton Oil	.....	.....	.....	21¼	20½
Western Union	92⅜	92⅞	92⅜	92½	92⅜
Am'n Spirits Co	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅜	13⅝
U. S. Leather Pref	65⅛	66⅛	65⅜	66	66⅛
Manhattan	104⅛	105⅛	104⅛	105⅛	105

The Post's Financial Cable.

New York, July 7.—The Evening Post's London financial cablegram says: "The stock markets here were dull and uninteresting today, the continuance of the war preventing any expansion of business."

Foreign Finances.

London, July 7, 4 p. m.—Consols for money 111⅝; do for the account 111 11-16; Mexican Central ordinary 20¾; Mexican Central new 4s 65¾; Atchison 13⅝; Louisville and Nashville 55.

Bar silver quiet at 27 3-16d per ounce.

Money ½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills 1 per cent; for three months' bills 1⅛@1¼ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes as compared with the previous account: Total reserve decrease 1,766,000 pounds; circulation increase 335,000; bullion decrease 1,431,555; other securities increase 59,000; other deposits increase 867,000; public deposits decrease 1,946,000; notes reserve decrease 1,753,000; government securities increase 294,000.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability is 43.39 per cent, as compared with 48.63 per cent last week.

The Bank of England's rate of discount remains unchanged at 2½ per cent.

Paris, July 7.—Three per cent rentes 103 francs 10 centimes for the account. Exchange on London 25 francs 22½ centimes for checks.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes as compared with the previous accounts: Notes in circulation decrease 54,725,000 francs; treasury accounts current decrease 38,350,000; gold in hand decrease 1,200,000; bills discounted decrease 119,525,000; silver in hand, decrease 125,000 francs.

LOCAL BONDS AND STOCKS.

The following are the bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND COUNTY BONDS.

Ga. 3½s, 27 to 30 years	103½	Atl'nta 4s	102
Ga. 3½s, 25 to 40 years	104	Aug'ta 7s, L.D.	108
Ga. 4½s, 1915	115	Macon 6s	115
Savannah 5s	110	Columbus 5s	102
Atl'nta 8s, 1902	109	Waterw'rks 6s	100
Atl'nta 7s, 1904	108	Rome 6s	102
Atl'nta 7s, 1899	100	So. Car. 4½s	108
Atl'nta 6s, L.D.	115	Newn'n 6s, L.D.	105
Atl'nta 5s, L.D.	109	Chatta. 6s, 1911	103
Atl'nta 4½s	103	Col., S. C., grd'd 3s & 4s, 1910	85
		Ala. Class A	100

RAILROAD BONDS.

Ga. 6s, 1910	111	Atl'nta & Char 1st 7s, 1907	116
Ga. 6s, 1922	112	do income 6s, 1900	98
Ga. Pac. 1st	123		
C., C. & A. 1st 5s, 1909	106		

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia	185	Aug. & Sav.	93
Southwestern	93	A. & W. P.	106
		do deben.	102

INVESTMENT STOCKS.

Atlanta Loan and Investment 8s 133
Atlanta Loan and Investment 7s 116
Atlanta Loan and Investment 6s 100

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, Ga., July 7, 1898.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, July 7—Flour, all wheat, first patent, $6.00; second patent $4.50; straight 4.00; fancy 3.75; extra family 3.50; flour mixed with corn meal, noregular quotations. Corn, white 50c; mixed 49. Oats, white 40c; mixed 38c. Texas rustproof—c. Rye, Georgia 85c. Hay, No. 1 timothy large bales 90c; small bales 85c; No. 2 timothy small bales 80c. Meal, plain 48c; bolted 45c. Wheat bran, large sacks 90c; small sacks 85c. Shorts 90c. Stock meal 75c. Cotton seed meal 95c per 100 lbs; hulls $6.50 per ton. Peas—Stock 60@65c per bu; common white 65@90c; ady $1.15@1.25. Grits $1.50.

New York, July 7—Flour steady. Wheat, spot steady, No. 2 red 90½; options closed ½@¾c lower; No. 2 red July 83; September 73¼. Corn, spot quiet; No. 2 38; options closed ¼c lower; July 36¼; September 37¼. Oats, spot stronger; No. 2 27¼; options closed ½c lower; July 25¼.

St. Louis, July 7—Flour dull. Wheat, futures lower; spot higher; No. 2 red in elevator 78, track 78@79¼; July 73¼ asked; September 67⅝@67¾. Corn, futures dull and lower; spot lower; No. 2 cash 31; July 31¼ bid; September 31½@31⅝. Oats dull and easier; No. 2 cash in elevator 22 bid; track 23½@24¼; July 23 asked; September 20¼ bid.

Chicago, July 7—Flour slow. No. 2 spring wheat 80; No 3 spring wheat 76@81; No. 2 red 85. No. 2 corn 32¼; No. 2 yellow 32⅜@32½. No. 2 oats 22¾; No. 2 white 26; No. 3 white f o b 25. No. 2 Rye 44.

Cincinnati, July 7—Flour steady. Wheat firm; No. 2 red 85. Corn quiet; No 2 mixed 34. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed 25½@26.

Provisions.

Atlanta, July 7—Clear rib boxed sides 6⅛c; clear sides 6½c; ice-cured bellies 7½c. Sugar-cured hams 9½@11c; California 7½c; breakfast bacon 12@14c. Lard, best quality 6½c; second quality 6⅛c; compound 5.

St. Louis, July 7—Pork higher; standard mess jobbing $9.87½. Lard higher; prime steam $5.20; choice $5.30. Bacon, boxed lots shoulders $5.75; extra short clear $6.05; ribs $6.12½; shorts 6.37½. Dry salt meats, boxed shoulders $5.12½; extra short clear $5.55; ribs $5.75; shorts $5.87½.

Chicago, July 7—Pork $9.65@9.70. Lard $5.30@5.32½. Short rib sides, loose, $5.30@5.50. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, $4.50@4.75; short clear sides, boxed $5.75@5.90.

New York, July 7—Lard firmer; western steam $5.70@5.75; July 5.70; refined quiet. Pork firmer; family $10.00@10.50.

Cincinnati, July 7—Lard active at $5.10@5.20. Bulk meats firm and higher at $5.60. Bacon firm and higher at $6.60.

Groceries.

Atlanta, July 7—Roasted coffee $11.30, less 50c per 100 lb cases. Green coffee choice 12; fair 10; prime 9. Sugar standard granulated 5¾c; New Orleans white 5⅛; do yellow 5⅛c. Sirup, New Orleans open kettle 25@40c; mixed 12½@20c; sugar house 20@35c. Teas, black 30@65c; green 20@50c. Rice head 7⅛c; choice 6½@6¾c. Salt, dairy sacks 1.25; do bbls. 2.25; ice cream 90c; common 65c. Cheese, full cream 10½@11½c. Matches 65s 50c; 200s 1.30@1.75; 300s 2.75. Soda, boxes 3½. Crackers, soda 6½c; cream 8c; gingersnaps 8c. Candy, common stick 6c; fancy 12@13. Oysters, F. W. 1.65; L. W. 1.15.

Naval Stores.

Savannah, July 7—Turpentine firm at 23¾; sales 553 casks; receipts 1,890. Rosin firm; sales 4,309 bbls; receipts ——; A. B. C. 95; D 95; E $1.05; F $1.15; G $1.30; H $1.40; I $1.40; K $1.45; M $1.50; N $1.70; windowglass $1.75; waterwhite $1.85.

Charleston, July 7—Turpentine firm at 23; sales none. Rosin quiet; sales none; A. B. C 95; D, E $1.00; F $1.10; G $1.20; H $1.35; I $1.40; K $1.40; M $1.45; N $1.55; windowglass $1.60; water white $1.70.

Wilmington, July 7—Rosin firm; strained $1.00; good strained $1.05. Spirits turpentine firm at 23@23½. Tar firm at $1.30. Crude turpentine firm at $1.00@1.60.

Fruit and Vegetables.

Corrected daily by McCullough Bros.
Snap beans, 75c to $1 per crate.
Tomatoes, $1 to $1.25.
New Irish potatoes, $2.75 to $3.
Squashes, 50c to 75c per crate.
Cantaloupes, per barrel, $3 to $3.25.
Watermelons, owing to size, $1 to $1.50 per dozen.
Watermelons, $75 to $125 a car.

TRADING RESTRICTED

Transactions in Cotton Were Few and Far Between Yesterday.

SPECULATION WAS ABSENT

Moderate Covering and Purchases by Foreigners Caused a Slight Improvement.

Official closing quotations for spot cotton:

Atlanta—Quiet; middling 5⅞c.
Liverpool—Steady; middling 3 7-16d.
New York—Very dull; middling 6 3-16c.
New Orleans—Steady; middling 5⅞c.
Savannah—Quiet; middling 5¾c.
Galveston—Quiet; middling 5 13-16c.
Norfolk—Nominal; middling 6⅛c.
Mobile—Nominal; middling 5¾c.
Memphis—Dull; middling 5⅞c.
Augusta—Steady; middling 6 3-16c.
Charleston—Quiet; no quotations.
Houston—Quiet; middling 5¾c.
St. Louis—Quiet; middling 5⅞c.

The following were the closing quotations for cotton futures in New York yesterday:

Months.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Thursday's Close.	Wednesday's Close.
July	6 10	6 10	6 03	6 03-04	6 07-08
August	6 08	6 11	6 04	6 04-05	6 08
September	5 99	6 00	5 97	5 97-98	5 99
October	6 01	6 04	6 00	6 00-01	6 00-01
November	6 00	6 01	5 98	5 98-99	5 98-99
December	6 03	6 05	6 01	6 01-02	6 01-02
January	6 05	6 08	6 04	6 05-06	6 04-05
February	6 08	6 10	6 08	6 08-10	6 08-09
March	6 10	6 14	6 10	6 12-13	6 11-12
April	....	....	....	....	....
May	....	....	....	....	....
June	....	....	....	....	....

Closed steady; sales 31,700 bales.

New York, July 7.—By Associated Press: While the cotton market was for the most part firmer today, the volume of business was not large. Reports that the Indian monsoon had broken favorably, and that as a consequence conditions at Manchester were improving, led to caution on the part of sellers, and very little cotton was on the market. The same influences led to some demand to cover, and after opening steady at unchanged prices to an advance of 2 points the merket further improved 1 to 2 points. But speculation failed to broaden, and with crop accounts generally favorable, the English cotton market advices rather featureless the strength was lost and the close was steady at a net advance of 1 point to a loss of 4 points. Total sales futures 31,700 bales.

The following table shows the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	Receipts 1898	Receipts 1897	Exports 1898	Exports 1897	Stocks 1898	Stocks 1897
Saturday	1161	640	8552	1200	299569	176845
Monday	1376	534	......	1790	301467	174559
Tuesday	1164	454	7268	1408	297944	170423
Wednesday	2433	1052	7124	400	294160	170667
Thursday	2466	895	200	4760	293790	165573
Friday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total	8540	3579	19224	9558	..	.....

The following were the closing bids for cotton futures in New Orleans:

June	...	December	5 69
July	5 73	January	5 72
August	5 64	February	5 75
September	5 64	March	5 78
October	5 64	April	...
November	5 65	May	....

Closed quiet; sales 6,300 bales.

Atlanta Exchange Cotton Letter.

New York, July 7.—Transaction in cotton were few and far between. Speculative interest was conspicuous for its absence during the greater part of the session. The market opened steady with prices unchanged to 2 points higher. There was some moderate covering for account of local shorts, and this, combined with purchases by foreigners, caused the market to improve 2 to 3 points further. The crop prospects were mostly favorable, altsough some sections report a little too much moisture. Another 11,000,000 crop is not iproabable from the present outlook, but still has weather conditions to contend with, which should be watched closely

Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, July 7.—A slight improvement in Liverpool gave the market a little stimulus at the opening, but cotton was evidently pressing for sale, and under offering of August deliveries that position weakened 3 points to below the close. Crop accounts continue favorable, but the market has been almost wholly local in its nature.

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, July 7.—The Liverpool market was practically a repetition of yesterday; futures dull and unchanged; spot demand moderate; sales 8,000 bales. New York opened about in line with the previous close. A limited demand from shorts resulted in an advance of 3 to 5 points. However, this was lost during closing hour, te final sales showing prices practically unchanged from yesterday with exception of July and August, which lost 2 to 3 points. Trading was on a very restricted scale, total transactions amounting to only 31,700 bales. It is beginning to be realized that it is likely that the present standard of crop excelence will be maintained throughout the month of July and August, and prices have about reached a basis that an adverse change in the outlook would result in liberal purchases by the bear crowd. However, we may see further decline, but for the present at least we prefer to buy.

Southern Exchange Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, July 7.—The cotton market opened at last night's close, and succeeded in adding 3 to 4 points to its credit. Liverpool showed ½ point advance in futures with spots unchanged 3 7-16d; sales 8,000 bales; spot demand moderate; tone steady. Bombay receipts for week 21,000; last year 17,000; afloat 2,000, against 4,000; shipments to Great Britain 1,000; last year none; to continent 25,000; last year 2,000. The market ruled steady, and present prices are expected to hold and may improve after bureau report. Official estimated port receipts 2,000; last year 895.

The Dry Goods Market.

New York, July 7.—Progress in the development of the new dry goods season is slow. Little trading can be forced until salesmen depart on the renewed trips, which, in many quarters, will take place next week.

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, July 7, 12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot demand moderate with prices steady; middling uplands 3 7-16; sales 8,000 bales; American 7,700; speculation and export 500; receipts none; American none. Futures opened quiet with demand poor.

	Open'g	Close	
July	3 24-64	3 24	Buyers
July and August	3 24-64	3 24	
August and September	3 24-64	3 24	Sellers
September and October	3 23-64	3 23	"
October and November	3 22-64	3 22	"
November and December	...	3 21	Buyers
December and January	3 21-74	3 21	"
January and February	3 21-64	3 21	"
February and March	...	3 22	Sellers
March and April	3 22-64	3 23¼	Buyers

Futures closed steady.

New York, July 7.—Cotton very dull; sales 600 bales; middling uplands 6 3-16; gulf 6 7-16; net receipts none; gross none; stock 103,941.

New Orleans, July 7.—Cotton steady; sales 1,100; receipts 766; stock 101,996.

Galveston, July 7.—Cotton quiet; middling 5 13-16; receipts 332; stock 20,131.

Mobile, July 7.—Cotton nominal; middling 5¾; receipts 4; stock 4,171.

Savannah, July 7.—Cotton quiet; middling 5¾; receipts 7; stock 11,259.

Charleston, July 7.—Cotton quiet; no quotations; receipts 5; stock 6,758.

Wilmington, July 7.—Cotton firm; middling 5¾; stock 6,889.

Norfolk, July 7.—Cotton nominal; middling 6⅛; receipts 640; stock 17,082.

Baltimore, July 7.—Cotton nominal; middling 6½; receipts 563; stock 12,632.

Boston, July 7.—Cotton very dull; middling 6¼; receipts net 579; gross 1,479.

Philadelphia, July 7.—Cotton quiet; middling 6 7-16; receipts 133; stock 8,927.

Memphis, July 7.—Cotton dull; middling 5⅞; sales 150; receipts 35; stock 27,454.

Augusta, July 7.—Cotton steady; middling 6 3-16; sales 202; receipts 45; stock 19,020.

Houston, Tex., July 7.—Cotton quiet; middling 5¾; sales none; receipts 144; stock 8,662.

St. Louis, Mo., July 7.—Cotton quiet; sales 47; middling 5⅞; receipts 81; shipments 117; stock 35,006.

LEFT OFF LOWER

Free Selling on the Bearish Crop News Weakened Wheat Yesterday.

LIBERAL LONG LIQUIDATION

Corn a Fraction Off—Oats Closed Unchanged, While Provisions Showed a Sharp Advance.

Chicago, July 7.—Free selling on bearish crop news weakened wheat today. Corn declined ¼@⅜. Oats are unchanged. Provisions were strong. Pork rose 22½c, lard 12½c and ribs 15c.

Fine weather and the belief that while the crop has suffered a good deal of damage, there will still be a phenomenally large yield, started wheat weak. The fact that the Liverpool markets failed to respond to the strength displayed here yesterday was discouraging and led to liberal liquidation by longs. After backing and filling for one-half an hour around the opening figures, some selling orders from St. Louis gave the market a trend toward still lower figures. From some items of news concerning crop prospects the general crowd had become bearishly impressed before the St. Louis selling orders came upon the market, so that the appearance of a bear leader found a well prepared band of willing followers. This, together with Snow's estimate of a 700,000,000 bushels wheat crop, led to free liquidation and some generous short selling. September dropped to 68⅛c and July lost ⅝c, selling at 76c. There was a slight rally near the close. For the first time within the remembrance of any member of the board there was not a car load of wheat received here today. Northwest receipts were 44 cars. Atlantic seaboard exports were equal in wheat and flour to 625,000 bushels. July opened ⅝c lower at 76c, rose to 76⅝c, back again to 76c, then rallied to 76¼c bid, the closing price. September started ⅜c lower at 68⅞@69c, rose to 69@69⅛c, declined to 68⅛c, then rose to 68⅝c bid at the close.

Rains in the southwest and aggressive selling by parties who were buyers yesterday weakened corn. The Price Current was moderately bearish. The shipping demand continued good. July opened ⅜@½c lower at 32¼c, declined to 32⅛c, rallied to 32⅝c, then sold down to 32⅜c bid at the close.

Oats were easy at the beginning with corn, but closed firm on bullish crop reports. July opened ¼c at 22½c, sold off to 32¼c, rose to 22⅞c, then declined to 22⅝c at the close.

Another light run of hogs and an advance in prices at the yards caused continued strength in provisions. There was some outside speculative trade and a good cash demand, both on foreign and domestic accounts. September pork opened 5@7½c higher at $9.87½@9.90 and advanced to $10.05, the closing price. September lard began 2½@5c better at $5.45 and rose to $5.50 at the close. September ribs started 5c up at $5.52½ and sold up to $5.62½, the resting place.

Estimated receipts for tomorrow: Wheat 2 cars, corn 220 cars, oats 70 cars, hogs 20,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat No. 2—				
July	76	76¾	76	76¼
September	69	69½	68⅛	68⅝
December	68⅞	69	68¼	68⅝
Corn No. 2—				
July	32¼	32⅝	32⅛	32⅜
September	32⅞	33	32⅜	32⅞
December	33⅝	33⅝	33¼	33½
Oats No. 2—				
July	22½	22⅞	22¼	22⅝
September	20¼	20⅜	20⅛	20¼
May	23	23⅛	23	23⅛
Mess Pork, per barrel—				
July	9.75	9.90	9.75	9.90
September	9.87½	10.05	9.87½	10.05
Lard, per 100 pounds—				
July	5.37½	5.47½	5.37½	5.47½
September	5.45	5.55	5.45	5.55
Short Ribs, per 100 pounds—				
July	....	....	....	5.60
September	5.52½	5.62½	5.50	5.62½

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	9,400	4,700
Wheat, bushels	4,000	14,400
Corn, bushels	330,200	346,100
Oats, bushels	245,600	330,000
Rye, bushels	5,600	......
Barley, bushels	30,000	700

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Grain Letter.

Atlanta, July 7.—Wheat started rather weak, mainly because of the very weak opening for corn and the failure of Liverpool cables to respond to our advance yesterday. The weather throughout the west was very favorable, and although the inspection sheets showed not a car of wheat received, something that has not happened for years, the market continued on its downward course with but few buyers and no demand except from the few shorts who failed to be run to cover yesterday. The market continued dull with very little trading during the entire session and closed near bottom with little or no life.

Corn opened weak, but showed more strength later.

Provisions were all strong under the light run of hogs and favorable reports from the yellow fever districts.

Puts—September wheat 67½ to 67¾.
Calls—September wheat 69¼, 69½, 69⅝.

Atlanta Exchange Grain Letter.

Chicago, July 7.—The failure of the Liverpool market to respond to the strength manifest on this side yesterday, combined with generally fine weather in the wheat growing districts, started the market weak today. Operators who bought yesterday were the principal sellers today. However, there was not much disposition to go short of the market. For the first time in years there was no wheat inspected today. St. Louis reported receipts of 40,000 bushels of new wheat. The weakness in corn also had a depressing influence. The Price Current said that the position was fully maintained, and while the previous disappointing condition of winter wheat has been confirmed it is not increasingly serious. Northwest receipts 44 cars, against 235 last year. At times the market was extremely dull, traders feeling too uncertain to enter into any new ventures very extensively.

Large country offerings and anxiety on the part of those who loaded up yesterday to dispose of their holdings depressed corn. Crop reports did not cut much figure. It was purely a pit market.

More favorable crop reports and the decline in corn started oats down.

Small receipts and higher prices at the yards for hogs together with improved buying by packers, strengthened provisions.

Prime on the Crops.

From The New York Stockholder.

Chicago, July 2, 1898.—The country has arrived at one of those periods in the crop history of a season where we can make some statement with regard to the future which we think will stand untill the end of the season.

Corn at this date ought to have been thoroughly cultivated, and, as we say in farming parlance, "laid by." The corn crop of the country today has been very uneven and in an unsatisfactory condition. Farmers have in some areas even been planting this week, while in other parts of the country corn is from three to four feet high and laid by. The states today in the corn belt which present the most satisfactory conditions are the states of Iowa and Nebraska. Through these the Burlington system occupies a great territory as well as the Rock Island and Pacific, Illinois Central and Northwestern roads. All these roads derive a very large traffic from the corn crop. The corn outlook in Missouri is poor. The same in Kansas and Illinois. It is fair to good in Indiana and Ohio. But when we look at the corn belt as a whole we find its general condition very unsatisfactory. Unless we start out the season with a good stand of corn we never can recover or expect to make an average crop at the wind-up.

The public at large have been greatly surprised the present week at the disappointing outcome of the early winter wheat crop. This situation has been plainly foreshadowed in my weekly letters to The Daily Stockholder, and I should have been greatly surprised myself if the crop had not turned out just as it has—disappointing in quantity and quality.

We have just commenced now the harvest of the late winter wheat, and that will be in full blast the coming week.

The trade at large is also greatly disappointed with regard to the movement of the new crop. Those who have been governed by sentiment and theory were prophesying great receipts the first week of July, while the contrary is just the fact.

The trade have recognized the situation by very sharp advance in prices during the close of the present week.

As to spring wheat the outlook now is not near as good as it was a few weeks ago. The spring wheat growers are not looking for any bumper crop, just a good one. A little better they hope than an average.

Oats are now heading out and beginning to fill and the month upon which we have entered promises to be one of intense interest so far as final conditions are concerned to everyone who is directly or indirectly concerned in the commercial interests of the country.

S. THORNTON K. PRIME.

The Price Current Report.

Cincinnati, July 7.—By private wire to the Atlanta Cotton, Stock and Produce Exchange: The Price Current says: "The week is generally forward and favorable for corn crop. Position fully maintained; previous disappointment in winter wheat confirmed, but not increasingly serious. Oats promise fairly good results. Hay crop large; quality good. Packing in the west 405,000, against 390,000 last year. In the Chicago wheat market the situation of prices for new crop deliveries does not vary much in comparison with a week ago. The new crop will be in urgent demand, and sellers apparently will be tardy in offerings on the basis of current values, so that there is increasing ground for the belief that chances favor a strengthening tendency of values as a prevailing condition in the early part of the crop year, whatever may happen later. The receipts at primary markets were 578,000 bushels for the week, against 1,444,000 last year. Corn, 2,363,000 bushels, against 2,562,000 bushels last year.

The Live Stock Market.

Chicago, July 7.—Cattle is good demand and 10@15c better. Choice steers $5@5.35, medium $4@4.75, beef steers $4@4.35, stockers and feeders $3.50@3.75, bulls $3@4.20, cows and heifers $3.15@4, calves $3.50@6.90, western steers $4.20@5.20, Texas steers $3.80@4.15.

Hogs were in active demand, prices 5c advance. Fair to choice $3.90@4.62½, packers $3.70@3.87½, butchers $3.80@3.97½, mixed $3.75@3.92½, lights $3.65@3.95, pigs $3@3.80.

Poor demand for sheep. Common sheep $2.50@3.50, native mutton $4.75@5, western $4.25@4.75, ewes $4@4.25, spring lambs $4.25@6.10.

Receipts: Cattle, 9,500 head; hogs, 24,000 head; sheep, 13,000 head.

Coffee and Sugar.

New York, July 7.—Coffee, options dull to 5 points lower; sales 5,500 bags, including July 5.50, August 5.55. Spot coffee, Rio quiet, No. 7 invoice 6¼. No. 1 jobbing 6¼. mild quiet, Cordova 8½@15.

Sugar, raw steady at the decline, fair refining 3½, centrifugal, 96 test, 4⅛. refine refining 3½, centrifugal, 96 test, 4⅛, refined steady.

New Orleans July 7.—Sugar steady, open kettle 3¾4, centrifugal granulated and white none, yellow 4¼@4 7-16, seconds 2¼@3⅞. Molasses easy centrifugal 4@11.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

Atlanta, July 7—Apples, none on the market. Lemons, choice $4.50@5.00; fancy $5.50@6.00. Oranges, California seedling $3.00@3.25; navel none. Bananas, straight $1.50@1.75 bunch; culls $1.00@$1.25. Figs, 8@9c, owing to quality. Raisins new California $1.40@1.50; ¼ boxes 50@60c. Currants 6½@7c. Leghorn citron 10@11c. Nuts—Almonds 8c; pecans, 7@7½c; Brazil 9@10c; filberts 11½c; walnuts 10@11c; mixed nuts 8@10c. Peanuts Virginia electric light 5@6c; fancy hand-picked 4@4½c; Georgia 3@3½.

Country Produce.

Atlanta, July 7—Eggs 9@10c. Butter, western creamery 16@18c; fancy Tennessee 11½@12½c; choice 9c; Georgia 8@10c. Live poultry, chickens, hens 27½@30c; spring chickens, large, 15@20c; small 10@12½c; ducks, puddle, 20@22½c; Peking 22½@25c. Irish potatoes per bushel 90c@$1.00. Sweet potatoes, new crop, 75c@$1.00 per bushel. Honey, strained 6@7c; in the comb 9@10c. Onions, new crop, $1.25@0.50 per bu; $3.50@3.75 per bbl.

One Phase of Human Nature.

From The Detroit Free Press.

"I tried a new theory of mine on that last girl I had," said one Warren avenue matron to another as they gossiped over the back fence. "After having had a dozen or so in rapid succession, I made up my mind that I must lack taste, was too irritable or did not make sufficient allowance for the annoyances encountered by every household servant. I determined to be more considerate and more diplomatic."

"Oh, pshaw! I know them. But go ahead with your experience."

"I received that last one just as pleasantly as I would have received a favored guest. I went with her to her room, showed her where to put everything, had awnings put over the windows, because she thought the heat and light a little too strong, placed a couple of extra shelves in the closet, fixed a nice place for her bicycle in the summer kitchen, voluntarily offered her an extra night out each week, personally assisted her to get a run of things in the kitchen and then praised her for everything that I could approve, without pretending to notice her mistakes or to miss the dishes she broke. My idea was to win her by kindness and continued assurance of appreciation. I am sure that every nature is susceptible to such treatment."

"Well, I'm not, by a good deal. But how did it come out?"

"At the end of the first month, convinced by my constant approval that she was about the best girl in the city, she demanded $2 more per week and the right to put her wheel in the front hall, where the 'gentlemen' kept theirs, or she would leave. Of course she left. Don't they just try your souls out?"

ONE OF THE CHEAPEST AND MOST DELIGHTFUL TRIPS OF THE SEASON WILL BE THE RETAIL GROCERS' EXCURSION TO TYBEE ISLAND JULY 9H, VIA CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILWAY. ONLY $3.50 FOR THE ROUND TRIP.

General Rosser's Uniform.

From The Richmond, Va., Times.

Among the Virginians who have recently visited Washington there has been no more striking figure and none on whom more eyes were turned in admiring gaze than the stalwart form and sunburned, swarthy countenance of General Thomas L. Rosser. A newly appointed officer asked Rosser where he was going to have his uniforms made. "They will cost you a lot of money," said he. "I have had six suits made, and they cost me $700."

"I will only need," responded Rosser, "a flannel shirt, which I can buy here anywhere on the avenue; a pair of shoulder straps, and a string or piece of braid around my hat to designate that I am an officer."

"You will have to get a fine horse, general," continued the interlocutor. "General Butler has had a $4,000 black stallion presented to him, and other generals have secured fine horses."

"Well," replied Rosser, "I have some good stock down on my farm; but from what I can learn a horse will not be the suitable thing in Cuba; I think a mule will be best, and it is my expectation to ride a mule."

It may be that this confederate veteran with his flannel shirt and string around his hat, bestriding a mule, will not be exactly in trim to court an amorous looking glass or caper nimbly in a lady's chamber to the lascivious pleasing of a lute, but for a Black Douglas ready for the devil's own work in desperate encounter comend us to the "Prince of Albemarle."

Change of Schedules on Southern Railway.

Effective July 6th, Southern railway train No. 14 leaving Atlanta formerly at 8:20 p. m., will be changed to leave Atlanta at 11:55 p. m., arriving at Macon 2:05 a. m., Everett 7:25 a. m., Brunswick 8:30 a. m., Jacksonville 9:40 a. m., Tampa 5:50 p. m. Returning leave Tampa 8 a. m., Jacksonville 6:50 p. m., Brunswick 8 p. m., Everett 9:05 p. m., Macon 2:05 p. m., arrive Atlanta 4:15 a. m.

This train will leave Atlanta at 4:20 a. m., arrive Rome 6:30 a. m., Dalton 7:22 a. m., Chattanooga 8:40 a. m., Cincinnati 7:30 p. m.

There will be no night train between Atlanta and Chattanooga, but Pullman sleeping car will be placed in union depot for the reception of passengers at 10 p. m., this sleeper being carried to Chattanooga on train leaving at 4:10 a. m.

Also local Pullman sleeper to Brunswick will be ready for passengers at 10 p. m.

Office Stationery.

And office supplies of all kinds at John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street

Kodaks Rented
10c Per Day.

My time is exclusively devoted to developing, printing and enlarging for amateurs.

EXPERT ON FILMS.

McCLEERY, Atlanta, Ga.
414 and 415 Norcross building.

Ice . . .
Cream . .

I make Ice Cream that IS Ice Cream—the genuine, unadulterated article. Have 50 different moulds, fancy and plain, and can furnish you in any quantity and variety on short notice.

I deliver my Ice Cream to any part of the city. Only pure goods in my Ice Cream. It is the Ice Cream for you. Telephone me your order.

CHAS. O. TYNER,
Corner Broad and Marietta Sts.

The Roller Tray

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TRUNKS, BAGS, SUIT CASES

OUR OWN MAKE.

We sell old styles and odd goods at half price.

77 Whitchall St.

H. W. ROUNTREE & BRO

TRUNK AND BAG CO.

THE KLONDIKE QUICK FREEZER

Is the Best and Quickest made.

We Can Prove It.

Made in our factory here. Call and see them, or write for prices.

Moncrief, Dowman Co.,
38 Walton Street.
Agents wanted everywhere.

Friday, July 8th, is th last day for taking ou business license without extra cost. Stamp your checks and make them payable to E. T. Payne, T. C., and save costs.

W. D. GREENE,
City Clerk.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Court of Ordinary, Chambers, July 7, 1898. The appraisers appointed upon application of Sarah J. Hagan, widow of Hugh Hagan, for twelve months' support for herself and minor children having filed their return, all persons concerned are hereby cited to show cause, if any they have, at the next August term of this court, why said application should not be granted.

W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

july8 14 21 28-thur

FINANCIAL.

Paine, Murphy & Co

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
2 South Pryor Street. (Jackson Building.)
Private Leased Wires Direct to New York, Chicago and New Orleans.
References: Lowry Banking Co., Capital City bank and Mercantile Agencies.

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205-206-207 Gould Building.

Correspondents of W. J. O'Dell & Co., Cincinnati. Direct wires to New York and Chicago. Orders promptly executed. Immediate settlements. 'Phone 1642.

Daily market letters furnished on application.

SOUTHERN EXCHANGE

Gould Building. Atlanta, Ga.

Cotton, Stocks, Wheat, Etc.

Bought and sold on margins. Determine the responsibility of the house through which you deal. References, Fourth National and Capital City banks.

Six Per Cent Interest—Net

Is paid on stock of Atlanta Loan and Investment Co., corner Broad and Alabama. This is net—free of all taxes. Write for information.

John W. Dickey
STOCK AND BOND BROKER
AUGUSTA, GA.
Correspondence Invited,

W. H. PATTERSON & CO
DEALEARS IN
Investment Securities.
NO. 3 EAST ALABAMA ST.

RAILWAY SCHEDULES

Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Standard Time, In Effect July 6th.

Southern Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
13	Jacksonville	4 15 am	18	Chattanooga	4 20 am
8	Chattanooga	5 00 am	16	Brunswick	5 40 am
36	Washington	5 10 am	16	Columbus, Ga.	5 20 am
7	Tallapoosa	8 25 am	35	Birmingham	5 50 am
17	Mt. Airy	8 30 am	12	Richmond	7 30 am
11	Fort Valley	10 20 am	7	Chattanooga	7 50 am
10	Macon	10 40 am	14	Macon	8 10 am
9	Columbus	10 40 am	20	Norcross	11 20 am
38	Birmingham	11 30 am	38	Washington	12 00 n'n
10	Chattanooga	11 40 am	19	Chattanooga	4 00 pm
19	Norcross	2 20 pm	37	Birmingham	4 15 pm
37	Washington	3 55 pm	10	Macon	4 20 pm
15	Brunswick	7 45 pm	10	Columbus	4 20 pm
11	Richmond	9 00 pm	22	Fort Valley	4 30 pm
7	Macon	9 45 pm	18	Mt. Airy	4 35 pm
7	Columbus, Ga.	9 45 pm	25	Tallapoosa	6 20 pm
36	Birmingham	10 45 pm	36	Washington	11 50 pm
14	Chattanooga	11 50 pm	14	Jacksonville	11 55 pm

Central of Georgia Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
101	Jonesboro	6 45 am	102	Hapeville	7 00 am
3	Savannah	7 35 am	2	Savannah	7 50 am
103	Hapeville	8 05 am	104	Hapeville	8 30 am
105	Hapeville	9 45 am	108	Jonesboro	12 05 am
11	Macon	11 20 am	110	Hapeville	2 20 pm
109	Jonesboro	2 05 pm	112	Hapeville	4 45 pm
111	Hapeville	3 30 pm	12	Macon	4 05 pm
113	Hapeville	5 55 pm	114	Jonesboro	6 10 pm
1	Savannah	7 35 pm	4	Savannah	7 50 pm
	SUNDAY TRAINS:			SUNDAY TRAINS:	
115	Jonesboro	8 55 am	116	Hapeville	9 00 am
117	Hapeville	10 45 am	118	Jonesboro	12 50 pm

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
3	Nashville	7 30 am	2	Nashville	8 15 am
73	Marietta	8 30 am	70	Chattanooga	4 50 pm
91	Chattanooga	10 35 am	72	Marietta	5 30 pm
1	Nashville	7 30 pm	4	Nashville	8 30 pm

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
38	Montgomery	11 40 am	35	Montgomery	5 25 am
34	Selma	11 00 pm	33	Montgomery	1 00 pm
36	Selma	11 50 pm	37	Selma	4 20 pm
12	College Park	7 05 am	11	College Park	6 00 am
14	Newnan	8 20 am	13	College Park	8 00 am
16	College Park	10 00 am	15	Palmetto	12 01 pm
18	College Park	2 15 pm	17	College Park	12 30 pm
20	Palmetto	2 45 pm	19	College Park	2 30 pm
22	College Park	3 50 pm	21	College Park	4 25 pm
24	College Park	5 50 pm	23	Palmetto	5 35 pm
26	College Park	7 45 pm	25	College Park	6 20 pm
28	Palmetto	8 27 pm	29	Newnan	11 25 pm
	SUNDAY TRAIN:			SUNDAY TRAIN:	
42	Newnan	10 20 am	41	West Point	8 00 am

Trains Nos. 12, 16, 18, 22, 24, 28 will stop at Whitehall street platform.

All trains will depart from Union Passenger Station.

Georgia Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
3	Augusta	5 00 am	2	Augusta	7 50 am
23	Conyers	6 45 am	26	Lithonia	8 00 am
1	Covington	7 45 am	28	Augusta	3 10 pm
1	Augusta	12 35 pm	24	Conyers	4 30 pm
25	Lithonia	3 35 pm	10	Covington	6 15 pm
27	Augusta	6 20 pm	4	Augusta	11 35 pm

Seaboard Air-Line.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
41	Norfolk	5 20 am	402	Washington	12 00 n'n
403	Washington	2 50 pm	38	Norfolk	7 50 pm

Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Ry.

(Via W. and A. R. R. to Marietta.)

FROM		TO	
Knoxville	7 30 am	Knoxville	8 30 pm
Murphy	7 30 pm	Murphy	8 15 am

Daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

ATLANTA & NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE

Atlanta and West Point Railroad Co.

The direct, quick, through line via Montgomery to Texas, Mexico and California. The best route to Selma, Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans, Columbus, Troy, Union Springs, Eufaula.

The Following Schedule in Effect May 21, 1897.

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 35 Daily	No. 37 Daily	No. 33 Daily
Leave Atlanta	5 25 a m	4 20 p m	1 00 p m
Arrive Newnan	6 40 a m	5 25 p m	2 27 p m
Arrive LaGrange	7 42 a m	6 23 p m	3 33 p m
Arrive West Point	8 10 a m	6 55 p m	4 07 p m
Arrive Opelika	8 50 a m	7 57 p m	4 53 p m
Arrive Columbus	10 00 a m	10 00 p m	......
Arrive Montgomery	10 31 a m	9 20 p m	7 25 p m
Arrive Selma	......	11 30 p m	......
Arrive Pensacola	6 55 p m	5 00 a m	......
Arrive Mobile	3 45 p m	3 05 a m	......
Arrive New Orleans	8 10 p m	7 40 a m	......
Arrive Houston	6 45 a m	10 30 p m	......

NORTH BOUND.	No. 38 Daily	No. 34 Daily	No. 31 Daily
Leave Houston	5 20 a m	......	7 25 p m
Leave New Orleans	7 45 p m	......	7 55 a m
Leave Mobile	12 20 a m	......	12 58 p m
Leave Pensacola	11 20 p m	......	12 25 p m
Leave Selma	4 20 a m	......	3 30 p m
Leave Montgomery	6 20 a m	12 01 p m	6 20 p m
Leave Columbus	5 30 a m	1 30 p m	......
Arrive Opelika	8 07 a m	2 35 p m	8 07 p m
Arrive West Point	8 50 a m	3 33 p m	8 50 p m
Arrive LaGrange	9 18 a m	4 14 p m	9 18 p m
Arrive Newnan	10 25 a m	5 26 p m	10 18 p m
Arrive Atlanta	11 40 a m	7 00 p m	11 30 p m

No. 37 and 38 Vestibuled train, Sleeping and Dining Cars, New York and New Orleans.

No. 35 and 36 Solid trains Washington to New Orleans. Sleeper New York, New Orleans.

GEO. C. SMITH, Pres't and Gen'l Mgr.
JNO. A. GEE, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
ED E. KIRBY, City Ticket Agent.
GEORGE W. ALLEN, Trav. Pass. Agt.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Effective June 12, 1898.

EAST BOUND	No. 38 Daily.	No. 36 Daily.	No. 12 Daily.	No. 18 Ex Sun
Lv Atlanta	12 00 n'n	11 50 pm	7 30 am	4 36 pm
Ar Gainesville	2 22 pm	2 20 am	10 19 am	7 43 pm
Ar Cornelia	3 00 pm	......	11 07 am	8 35 pm
Ar Mt. Airy	......	......	11 10 am	8 40 pm
Ar Charlotte	8 10 pm	9 00 am	5 50 pm	......
Ar Greensboro	10 48 pm	......	......	......
Ar Danville	11 51 pm	1 30 pm	11 25 pm	......
Ar Washington	6 42 am	9 35 pm	......	......
Ar Baltimore	8 06 am	11 25 pm	......	......
Ar Philadelphia	10 15 am	2 56 am	......	......
Ar New York	12 45 n'n	6 23 am	......	......
Ar Boston	8 30 pm	8 00 pm	......	......
Lv Danville	12 30 am	1 45 pm	12 30 am	......
Ar Richmond	6 40 am	6 25 pm	6 40 am	......
Lv Greensboro	10 50 pm	......	......	......
Ar Norfolk	7 50 am	......	......	......

No. 20. Dinner Train, leaves Atlanta 11:20 a. m., arrives Norcross 1:15 p. m., daily except Sunday.

No. 38 Vestibuled Train, Atlanta to New York, Pullman Sleeping Cars, Dining Car and elegant Vestibuled Coach between Atlanta and Washington. Sleeping car Greensboro to Norfolk.

No. 36. "The U. S. Fast Mail," solid train between Atlanta and New York. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars Atlanta to New York. Pullman Sleeping Car Atlanta to Charlotte and Atlanta to Asheville.

SO. BOUND.	No. 13.	No. 8.	No. 10.	No. 14.
Lv. Atlanta	5 20 am	8 10 am	4 20 pm	8 20 pm
Ar. Macon	8 20 am	10 35 am	7 10 pm	10 55 pm
Ar. Everett	3 25 pm	......	......	5 25 am
Ar. Brunswick	4 30 pm	......	......	6 30 am
Ar. Jacksonville	9 25 pm	......	......	8 10 am

NORTH BOUND.	No. 13.	No. 9.	No. 7.
Lv. Atlanta	7 50 am	4 00 pm	10 00 pm
Ar. Rome	10 35 am	6 25 pm	1 00 am
Ar. Dalton	11 40 am	7 34 pm	2 34 am
Ar. Chattanooga	1 00 pm	8 50 pm	4 11 am
Ar. Memphis	......	7 40 am	7 10 pm
Ar. Cincinnati	......	7 30 am	7 30 pm
Ar. Knoxville	......	1 10 am	8 05 am
Ar. Louisville	......	7 50 am	7 50 pm

Nos. 13 and 14, Pullman Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and Jacksonville. Local Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and Brunswick.

No. 16. Pullman Car Atlanta to Jacksonville.

Lv. Atlanta		5 20 am	4 20 pm
Lv. Griffin		6 50 am	6 03 pm
Lv. Columbus		9 30 am	9 05 pm
Ar. Albany		3 10 pm	......

No 30 has through coach Atlanta to Albany.

WEST BOUND.	No. 37 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.	No. 25 Daily.
Lv Atlanta	4 15 pm	5 30 am	6 20 pm
Ar Tallapoosa	6 22 pm	7 48 am	9 00 pm
Ar Birmingham	10 00 pm	11 45 am	......
Lv Birmingham	......	11 50 am	......
Ar Greenville	......	10 55 pm	......
Lv Birmingham	10 20 pm	12 05 pm	......
Ar Memphis	7 40 am	10 20 pm	......
Ar Kansas City	7 55 am	5 20 pm	......
Lv Birmingham	11 35 pm	......	......
Ar Shreveport	7 20 pm	......	......
Ar New Orleans	10 30 am	......	......
Lv Atlanta	......	......	4 30 pm
Ar Fort Valley	......	......	8 30 pm

No. 37 Sleeping Cars Atlanta to Memphis.
No. 9 Sleeper Atlanta to Cincinnati.
No. 7 Local Sleeper, Atlanta to Chattanooga.
Office Kimball House Corner.

PETER LYNCH.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Streets, Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors. Fine Liquors and Wines a specialty. Also Boots, Shoes, Harness and Harness Upper and Sole Leather, Crockeryware, Hardware, Guns, Pistols and Ammunition, Field and Garden Seeds in their season. A variety store. All orders from country and town filled promptly at lowest market rates. Terms cash.

WOMAN and SOCIETY.

Mrs. Sarah Grant Jackson To Wed Mr. J. M. Slaton.

Last night the Washington correspondent of The Constitution telegraphed this paper of the announcement in The New York Sun yesterday morning of the forthcoming marriage of Hon. John M. Slaton and Mrs. Sarah Grant Jackson, of this city, the ceremony to be performed next Tuesday.

Owing to the great prominence and popularity of Mr. Slaton and Mrs. Jackson in Atlanta, this announcement will be received with more than ordinary interest. No cards have been issued and the contracting parties have advised only a few of their intimate friends of the approaching nuptials. The wedding will be performed at the home of the bride's father, Captain W. D. Grant, on Peachtree street. No invitations have been issued, and the ceremony will be very quiet.

Mrs. Jackson is not only one of the most charming and beautiful women in Atlanta society, but is one of the richest young women in the south. She comes from an illustrious family on both sides, her father being one of the most prominent and wealthiest citizens of this city, and her mother being a descendant of aristocratic southern lineage.

Mr. Slaton is a member of the law firm of Glenn, Slaton & Phillips, and is one of Atlanta's foremost and most successful attorneys. He is one of the leaders in the social world here, and is a young man of sterling characteristics and brilliant promise.

Both Mr. Slaton and Mrs. Jackson have innumerable friends all over the north, as well as the south, and The New York Sun's announcemennt of yesterday created a most pleasant surprise. It is positively known, however, that the ceremony will be performed next Tuesday. The details, however, are not as yet made public.

No matrimonial announcement made in Atlanta in some time will be welcomed with more genuine enthusiasm than that of the marriage of this brilliant young couple. Thousands of their friends extend them most hearty congratulations.

The Passing of Chivalry.

Editor Woman's Department—The account given of the inhuman treatment of the women on the French steamer recalls the terrible fire not long ago in Paris, where the women were trampled under foot in the excitement and made victims of the cowardice of men. The two incidents naturally prompt the question, have the followers of "le Chevalier Bayard sans peur et sans reproche," become an element extinct?

Thank God there is not an instance on record where American men have failed to sacrifice themselves where women are concerned, and though we are the newest of civilized nations our men can give lessons of bravery and courage and chivalry to the nations that have for centuries and centuries boasted of their knighthood and gallantry.

"What was the impression made upon you by the Frenchmen you saw in Paris?" was recently asked a lady who had traveled a great deal. "Well," she said, "I recall them in the parks, driving their little dogcarts and ponies such as American babies love to drive. They wore dainty clothes, side whiskers and kid gloves and every time my husband met one he would remark: 'My dear,' why didn't you remind me to bring my gun instead of my dress suit.'"

A SUBSCRIBER.

Not a Gay Season at Summer Resorts.

This summer at the summer resorts, especially those in the north, will not be a gay one, and though this fact is naturally attributed to the war, the truth is the gayety at summer resorts is no longer what it used to be. Heretofore the hotels were the centers of gayety at the swagger resorts and the people in the cottages dependent upon it, but now those in the cottages make up the social life and the people of the hotels are dependent upon them for gayeties. The people of the north take summer for their "at home" season and all those who can afford it have their cottages where they go for the summer, take their servants and keep house. They give their dinners, luncheons and breakfasts and are entirely independent of the hotels. The latter, as a rule, are filled with guests from a distance who stay such a short time they do not become well enough acquainted to create a social element, and hotel life at the resorts is thus becoming changed.

Women at the hotels do not dress as much as heretofore, the uniform toilet being the white piquet suits, white shirtwaits and sailor hats, and this season white is being worn on all occasions more than ever before. It is fresh, dainty, cool, becoming, but expensive.

Daughters of the Confederacy.

The Daughters of the Confederacy held a large and enthusiastic meeting yesterday afternoon, presided over by Mrs. Helen Plane. Mrs. W. D. Ellis reported many new names for membership and a great many names were proposed by other members and voted upon.

Mrs. Wilkes, chairman of transportation committee, had a most interesting report. She stated that the Southern railroad had most generously given the use of a private car to bring to the city the distinguished ladies from Washington and other points on that road, who will be guests of the Daughters of the Confederacy during the reunion.

A note from Mr. W. J. Mallard, commander of Jeff Davis camp, United Sons of Confederate Veterans, was read, in which he tendered to the ladies the services of the members of that organization to aid in the entertainment of the guests at the reunion.

The ladies discussed at length the reception which will be given at the Kimball to the visitors. This reception will be from 6 to 9 o'clock on the evening of the 19th, and will be followed by a ball given to the sponsors and their maids of honor. On this occasion the young ladies of the Daughters of the Confederacy will act as hostesses, and will wear red badges to distinguish them from those who are not members of the organization. Each member is privileged to invite a friend. All guests who are not members of the organization will wear grey badges.

The committee for the entertainment of sponsors and their friends of honor, of which Miss Ella Powell is chairman, together with the Atlanta camps of Sons of Confederate Veterans, will have charge of the arrangements for the ball at the Kimball. Miss Powell's committee will meet this morning with a committee from the Sons of Confederate Veterans, of which Mr. Quill Orme is chairman, to discuss the arrangements for this ball.

One of the most delightful features of the reunion will be the "Open House" entertainments. Mrs. E. C. Spalding is the chairman of the open house committee.

It has been arranged that during the several days of the reunion the ladies of the Daughters of the Confederacy shall keep open house during appointed hours for the reception of all visitors. The hostesses will be assisted in receiving by their friends.

The following is a partial list of the names of the young ladies of the sponsors' committee. The complete list will be published later: Miss Ella M. Powell, chairman; Misses Jennie English, Gertrude Alford, Martha Brown, Hessie Boynton, Lillie Brocket, Mary Belle Barnes, Mary Calhoun, Mary Connally, Sallie E. Brown, Mildred Cabaniss, Ruth Cunningham, Dessa Dougherty, Lucy Durham, Isma Dooly, Emily English, Stacy Earnest, Laura Foote, Martha Goode, Lily Goldsmith, — Hurst, Ellen Hillyer, the Misses Hemphill, Mary L. Jackson, Annie Jones, Sallie Melone, Hattie Mae Mitchell, Nannie Massie, Dora Raine, Marie Richmond, the Misses Snook, Carrie Sisson, Mattie Slaton, Jennie Stephens, Margaret Newman, Bessie Tharin, Annie Wallace, Kallie Williams, Kathleen Wooten, Genie West, Clara Wimberly, Annie Nash, Lizzie Venable, Mary Nicholson, Nannie Nicholson, Lucy Kenan, Jessie Mitchell, Lena Long, Ora Sue Mitchell, Flora Shaw, Bessie Shaw, Virginia Pollock, Estelle Whelan, Mamie Richmond, Evelyn Orme, — Milam, Lucy Winter, Hill, Laura McRae, Edythe Stephens, Edna Miller, Edna Pope, Vernice America Roberts, Isabella Thomas, Clara Mallard.

Craigie House To Be Open to Veterans.

The Atlanta chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, are requested to meet at Craigie house, Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The object of the meeting is to make arrangements for the opening of Craigie house to the veterans, and a full attendence is urged. By order of the regent.

MRS. E. H. BARNES, Secretary.

The Young Ladies May Dedicate the Auditorium.

Although the matter has not as yet been fully decided, the young ladies of the Atlanta Relief Association may yet dedicate the auditorium at their proposed sacred concert of July 17th. Miss Ella M. Powell and Miss Caroline Lewis Gordon have been assured the support of the veterans in their efforts to secure the auditorium, and the matter will be finally decided next



HON. JOHN M. SLATON.



MRS. SARAH GRANT JACKSON.

Brilliant Young Southern Woman Who Is To Wed Hon. John M. Slaton Next Tuesday—Both Are Leaders in Atlanta Society.

Monday afternoon. It seems singularly appropriate that the auditorium should be dedicated by the veterans on an occasion when the noble young women of the city are working in behalf of the gallant young soldiers who have gone to the front in the present war. Arrangements are being made to make the sacred concert a brilliant occasion, and it is certainly a cause that deserves universal patronage.

The Manning Circle Meets.

At a meeting of the Manning Circle yesterday morning that organization disbanded till September. The Manning Circle, through the Georgia Army and Navy League, will become auxiliary to the the National War Relief Association. Those wishing to join may send their dollar, registration fee, to Mrs. C. C. Nichols, 227 Pryor street.

To Meet This Morning.

The Georgia Army and Navy League meets this morning at 9:30 o'clock at the executive mansion.

The Lady Who Is Not Patriotic

It may seem hard to realize that in these stirring times, when our soldiers of the army and navy are distinguishing themselves, when the hearts of hundreds of women and children are beating in anguish for those near and dear to them who have gone to the front that there should be the voice of every one weak woman to rise in utter condemnation of her sisters who are patriotic. Yet there comes to the ears of the writer the protestation that so much talk about working for sick and wounded soldiers and their destitute families, is tiresome, and that the woman's department is continually full of it. A review of the newspapers of the country, from the large metropolitan dailies to the smallest weeklies, reveals the fact that the woman's department, like all others of the paper, properly makes war news and that pertaining to it the initial feature. The object of a woman's department is too mirror the doings of women, and the women of the nation now are properly devoting themselves to the duties that devolve upon them in times of war, and are active in their patriotic organizations. Here in Atlanta the good work was started by the young women of the city in a well-organized body, and the most representative women in the community are engaged in patriotic interests, the press justly gives them enthusiastic support, so the lady who objects to seeing so much patriotism in the papers had better subscribe to literature with a covering of that fashionable color, the "burnt orange hue." Naturally, some one will ask "Who is the lady who fails to be patriotic in these stirring times?" Pausing to reflect over her initials, and sigh in sympathy for her husband, I recall that she is the same one who last winter objected to the fact that "club women" were written about so conteinually. "So much is written of certain club women leaders that there is little space for anything else, and really," she reasoned, "encouragement should not be given this movement that threatens the sanctity of the home." Does she approve the ladies who occasionally pass a few hours playing cards, or does she believe in social amusements of any kind? These two questions remind me that the same lady not only disapproves of the society woman whose wordliness she deems sinful, but she thinks card playing disastrous to the morals. She further thinks reference to these matters in the "woman's department" has a bad and frivolous influence on feminine readers.

Maybe somebody thinks this lady, so hard to please, is a "queen of the home," and wedded to domesticity. On the contrary, she complains of her friend, Mrs. Goodmother, who stays in the house so much she is studpid and knows nothing of what is going on in the outside world, and reads nothing in the paper but cooking recipes which take up so much useless space in the society columns.

It would seem, therefore, that this dear lady who is bored by reading of her patriotic sisters and her sisters in club life, of those in society and those who stay at home is a very unhappy person.

She would never be happy if she came into organizations, for she is just the type that would be an office seeker. It would never do for her ideas of propriety to be offended by social recognition, because she heartily disapproves of society people and her family would probably hesitate about encouraging her to stay around home long enough to become domestic. And the "woman's department" that bores her so heartily can't do anything for her, since a premium is not put on the photographs of ladies who, living lives of continued disapproval, must necessarily have faces that express the same. So just what shall be done with the lady who can't be pleased is a problem that will have to be left after all to her long suffering husband, who has the tender sympathy of the public voiced today through the woman's department.

Social Items.

Mr. and Mrs. Elsas, with their sons, Victor and Eugene, leave for Tybee this week, where they will be joined by Mr. Louis Elsas, on his way from New York.

The Children of the Confederacy will meet this afternoon at the Woman's Club rooms, where they will be addressed by Mrs. Helen Plane. The members of the Daughters of the Confederacy are all invited to be present.

Mr. John J. Eagan left yesterday for the Highlands in North Carolina to be absent for two or three weeks.

Miss Leila Woolf is visiting friends near Greensboro, N. C.

Mr. J. J. Woolf left Atlanta last Tuesday for Washington, D. C. He is in the employ of the Southern railway, with headquarters at the national capital, and has been spending several days with his parents in Atlanta.

Miss Freida Werth, of Montgomery, Ala., is visiting friends at the Alhambra.

Mr. Charles Goodman is at the Alhambra, after an absence of several weeks spent in Texas.

Mr. Benjamin Flemister, of Griffin, has moved to Atlanta and is now stopping at the Leland.

Mrs. M. Salm and her little daughter Lucile, of Columbus, O., are the guests of Mrs. D. Mayer.

Mr. F. C. Mayer, of Cincinnati, is visiting relatives in the city.

Miss Ida Pinkussohn, of Cincinnati, is visiting Mrs. E. Loore, on Whitehall street.

Mrs. J. Steinheimer has returned from Cincinnati, where she has been visiting her daughter, Miss Nettie Steinheimer.

Mrs. E. S. McCandless and her little daughter Edna will spend the summer near Washington, Ga.

Miss Linna Krousnipver, of Nashville, Tenn., is visiting Miss Stella Steinheimer.

Miss Lillie Trotti is visiting friends in West Point.

Mrs. R. T. Wise will spend the summer in New York and Rochester.

Miss Elsie Haas will return from Asheville this week.

Mrs. E. M. Horine and children will spend the summer at Young Harris.

Mrs. J. B. McDonald left for New York yesterday, where she will be the guest of Mrs. Gaines Chisholm.

Colonel and Mrs. David Ijable, of New Orleans, will be the guests of Mrs. S. H. Melone during the reunion.

Miss Pauline Pomarede, of New Orleans, will spend the summer with her aunt, Mrs. S. H. Melone.

Society in Thomaston.

Thomaston, Ga., July 7.—(Special.)—Hotel Sandwich is the scene of many pleasant gatherings these lovely summer evenings. Tuesday Mrs. Dave Hill, of Macon, entertained the children at a tackey party. The prize, a huge melon, was won by Sam Subers, aged four years. The fancy dances by Hattie Grace Subers, Alberta O'Hara and Louise Hill were greatly enjoyed. Those present were: Mary Lynch, Columbus; Hattie and Sam Subers, Alberta and Emory O'Hara, Jean Shaupp, Julia T. Williams, Winnie, Fannie, Dave and Louise Hill, of Macon, and Jim McCall, Floss and Gip Sandwich, of Thomaston.

Wednesday evening Miss Pearl McCall complimented Miss Leonora Williams and Miss Sadie Schatzman, of Macon, with a most enjoyable party. There were fifteen couples of the younger set present. Cake and cream was served in the large dining hall, where they remained to frolic till 1 o'clock.

Coming Marriage in Sparta.

Waycross, Ga., July 7.—(Special.)—At Sparta Mr. and Mrs. Louis G. Morris have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Miss Annie De Vere Morris, to Mr. Henry Nonois Sasnett, of Waycross, at home, Thursday morning, July 14th, at 11 o'clock.

Cox-Tomlinson.

LaGrange, Ga., July 7.—(Special.)—Professor D. D. Cox and Miss Mary Tomlinson, two of LaGrange's most popular young people, were married this morning at 8 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents on Bull street by Dr. A. C. Thomas, pastor of the First Methodist church, of this city. Both Professor and Mrs. Cox are grandchildren of the late Judge Bull, who for a long number of years was judge of this circuit, which then comprised Atlanta.

Griffin, Ga., July 7.—(Special.)—Miss Anna Blount Beeks left this morning for Fort Smith, where she will spend some time.

Misses Louise Jones and Mary Bell King, of Greensboro; Miss Mary Nell Walker, of Monroe, and Miss Reba Ruan, of Macon, are spending several days in this city attending a house party given by Miss Rebecca Nall, at her lovely home on South Hill street.

Miss Loraine King, of Joplin, Mo., is spending a few days in this city as the guest of Mrs. Victor M. Brown. Miss King is a former resident of Griffin and will be the recipient of many delightful social courtesies during her visit.

AT THE GRAND.

The revival of Ouida's powerful drama, "Moths," attracted a large and appreciative audience to the Grand last night. The stock company repeated its former triumphs in the various roles and the plot of the play was watched with interest from the rise until the fall of the final curtain. The company delight in respective characters. The struggles of Vera for a higher and nobler life than the moth of society gains the sympathy of the audience at once. The characters of the brutal Prince Zouroff, the dashing, flippant Lady Dolly, the poetical Correze, the manly Lord Jura, the deceitful Duchess de Sonnaz, the good-hearted American girl, Fuchia Leach; the easy-going, amusing Duke of Mull and all the other personages of this intensely interesting story linger long in the memory of the auditor. The management has no cause to regret the revival of "Moths," for the universal request showed what a deep impression the play made upon everybody. "Moths" will be the bill tonight and at the matinee tomorrow. On Saturday night one performance only will be given of Madeline Lucette Ryley's clever and amusing comedy, "The Mysterious Mr. Bugle." This play was also one of the earlier successes of the company. On Monday night the successful comedy drama, "Forgiven," will be given. This play is from the pen of Clay Greene, who has given any number of successes to the American stage. The play enjoyed a large measure of popularity in many cities.

Gainesville Chautauqua, July 6-16, 1898.

On account of the above occasion the Southern railway offers cheap rates to Gainesville and return during entire meeting. The very low rate of one fare for the round trip has been arranged for trains leaving Atlanta July 9th and morning trains July 10th. Call at city ticket office, Kimball house corner, for detailed information.

7-3-5-7-8

Fat Folks, Get Thin.

Dr. Edison's Obesity Remedies, sold at Jacobs' Pharmacy, Atlanta, are the only remedies that take off surplus fat quickly, safely and permanently. They improve the health and leave no wrinkles.

SPECIAL TRAIN FOR RETAIL GROCERS' EXCURSION, LEAVING UNION DEPOT 10:30 P. M. SATURDAY, JULY 9TH. ROUND TRIP FARE ONLY $3.50.

You Are Dying.

And you don't know what is the matter with you. Take Tyner's Dyapepsia Remedy, and you will feel like a new man within a short time. For sale everywhere.

HOT!

Well, this is the hot month of the year. But your Kitchen will be about as cool as the rest of the house if you use a

Gas Stove

3,500 in use in Atlanta proves they give satisfaction.

Price, $10 and $12 Connected.

ATLANTA GAS LIGHT CO.

FIT UP A REGIMENT

We have just finished invoicing and find that we have 1,058 pairs Men's Odd Pants. More than enough to fit up a regiment, and more than we want.

A cool Serge Coat and Vest at $5 or $6 with one of these Pants makes an ideal summer suit at little cost. In our stock you will find all that is good and stylish in neat effects, bright and rich colorings or solid colors. We have divided them into four lots and will sell them to

THE HOME GUARDS

At the following Reduced Prices:

All our $2.50 and $3.00 Pants at..... $1.90

All our $3.50 and $4.00 Pants at..... $2.90

All our $4.50 and $5.00 Pants at..... $3.90

Our finest $6.50, $7 and and $7.50 Pants at..... $4.90

We have too many. That's why we sacrifice prices. Don't forget your pocketbook and come in a hurry.

One-Third Off On All Straw Hats.

Eiseman & Weil, 3 Whitehall St.

THE GRAND

GRAND STOCK COMPANY.

TONIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE

MOTHS.

Saturday Night the

MYSTERIOUS MR. BUGLE.

Monday Night, July 11th,

FORGIVEN.

Night Prices—15c to 50c. Matinee prices 25c for all reserved seats.

SAY THEY ARE FRAUDULENT

Ryan Boys, of Memphis, Filed a Petition Yesterday.

IS DIRECTED AGAINST F. T. RYAN

He Is Their Uncle and They Claim He Is Trying To Defraud Them of Money.

C. Roscoe Ryan, Lewis T. Ryan and William H. Ryan, of Memphis, through their attorney, Mr. Sheppard Bryan, yesterday filed a petition against the property of their uncle, Frank T. Ryan, of this city on the ground that fraudulent mortgages had been given by him, thus attempting, says the petition, to defraud them of a portion of their father's estate.

The mortgages, it is said, were given the mother of Mr. Frank T. Ryan, Mrs. H. A. Kirkpatrick, who is also the grandmother of the plaintiffs. The petition also asks that a deed of trust given to the daughter of Frank T. Ryan, Miss Annie Louise Ryan, trustee for her brother, Frank T. Ryan, Jr., be attached.

Judge Lumpkin granted this order yesterday and the sheriff made the attachments, but the question as to whether or not the property will be disposed of as is asked by the plaintiffs is a matter for adjudication and will be considered by Judge Lumpkin, of the Fulton superior court, at the next term of court.

Mr. Frank T. Ryan resides with his family in this city, at 178 Washington street. He has resided here for a long time and is regarded as a man of considerable means, owning considerable property both in the city and county. The petition filed yesterday is the outcome of a question of some years standing regarding the estate of the late C. Roscoe Ryan, for which Frank T. Ryan, a brother of the deceased, was executor.

C. Roscoe Ryan once resided in this city, but immediately after the war moved to Memphis, where he accumulated a fortune and died a number of years ago, leaving an estate said to have been valued at $250,000. Of this estate his brother, Frank T. Ryan, was made executor.

The plaintiffs in the present case and the executor had some trouble over a settlement, they claiming that their uncle never paid them in full. A suit followed and Mr. Frank T. Ryan is said to have given his nephews a note for $18,000 in settlement.

This note, it is said, has never been paid, and when the plaintiffs notified Mr. Frank T. Ryan some time ago that they would enter suit upon it, he is said to have given the mortgages which are now claimed to have been made with fraudulent intentions. The case has attracted considerable attention and the outcome will be watched with interest. Mr. Ryan could not be seen yesterday, and consequently his version of the litigation is not given.

COAL AND ICE CONTRACTS MADE.

Finance Committee Met at the City Hall Yesterday.

The finance committee of city council met at the city hall yesterday afternoon and awarded the ice and coal contracts for the ensuing year.

The lump coal contract was awarded to Randall Bros. at 42½ cents and the steam coal contract was awarded to Dun & Francis at $2, delivered, and $1.76 on the cars at Bellwood crossing for the sanitary department.

The Standard Ice Company secured the contract for furnishing the various municipal departments with ice for 25 cents a hundred pounds. No other business was transacted by the committee.

DR. SCOTT TO SPEAK ON "MAN."

A Rare Treat To Be Given at the First Methodist Church Tonight.

At the First Method st church this evening at 8 o'clock Dr. W. J. Scott's able lecture on "War" will be read by one of Atlanta's prominent citizens.

Dr. Scott is too feeble to deliver the lecture himself, but he will be present in person and this will add to the interest of the occasion. Of the many splendid lectures which Dr. Scott has prepared in recent years the one on "Man" is considered the best. The lecture room of the First Methodist church will probably be well filled this evening with one of Atlanta's most cultured audiences. One thing is certain, and that is that every one who attends will be charmed with the lecture.

Dr. Scott has consented to give the lecture on "Man" at the earnest solicitation of many friends and admirers.

Our Plea Is Reasonable

The methods of this store are not only progressive, they are intelligent and consistent, as well. We invite you here with the confidence that no other store can supply the same qualities at the same prices. Our operations have nothing to do with trash. Every garment we buy and sell has character; tone and excellence. That's why this store so completely occupies an enviable niche. We are firmly entrenched in popular favor. Competition may emulate, but they cannot equal our general policy.

We are having a tremendous trade this July. The call is variable. Now it's for Serge, next it's for Crash, then Cheviot and Worsted or Cassimere. Our stock is more than equal to any proper demand. Styles, qualities and prices are unsurpassed. This is not printed as a mere boast—it's just plain truth. If you want to replenish with Negligee Shirts, Underwear or Neckwear, you should see our vast assortments.

Geo. Muse Clothing Company

38 Whitehall Street.

ARRIVING DAILY—FINE LINE OF

Wedding Presents in Cut Glass and Solid Silver, Watches, Clocks, Diamonds, Jewelry and Novelties. Everything new at Stilson's. Badge work and repairing promptly done.

F. J. STILSON, 55 Whitehall St.

SPLINTERS FROM SPAIN.

A Collection of Interesting Facts Tersely Expressed.

From Pearson's Weekly.

Spain has over 7,000,000 acres of forest.

There is a children's cycling club in Madrid, of which none of the members are over eight years of age.

The average numbers of horses killed in Spanish bull fights every year exceeds 5,000, while from 1,000 to 2,000 bulls are sacrificed.

All well-trained Spanish women are taught to handle the sword from their earliest years, and, as a result, they are noted for their admirable figures and easy walk.

Mazzantirifi the famous Spanish bullfighter, was a railway porter in his early days. He now occupies a foremost position in his profession, and makes at least $50,000 a year.

When the sardines, anchovies and salmon are scarce on the Spanish coast, the fishermen augment their income by diving for coral, a profitable diversion from their ordinary employment.

Marriages are solemnized in Spain by day or at night, according to thefortu nes of the couples or their station in life. If well-to-do, the ceremony comes off in the early part of the morning.

The queen regent of Spain cannot tolerate garlic. She objects to the odor which clings about her ministers at the cabinet meetings and overcomes it by the aid of numerous cigarettes.

Spain is rich in minerals, and the working of the mines is carried on under state supervision. Their resources are by no means fully developed, about 60,000 people only being employed under ground.

Spanish trains so seldom leave stations punctually that the time tables in many cases merely indicate the hour of departure —say "eight" and "minutes"—that is, an indefinite number of minutes after eight.

The celebrated bull fighter, Reverte, on one occasion, after a triumphal corrida in San Sabastian, lit a cigarette with a French bank note for 1,000 francs to show his contempt for money in general, and French coin in particular.

In 1875 there was nearly a war between Spain and the United States in connection with American interference in Cuba, and on that occasion Don Carlos proposed a truce between his troops and the royalists, and offered to fight against the United States. Thus does history repeat itself.

The duration of sunshine in the various countries of Europe was recently discussed at a scientific meeting. It was shown that Spain stands at the head of the first, having, on the average, 3,000 hours of sunshine per year, while Italy has 2,300. Germany comes next with 1,700 hours, and England 1,400.

The school teachers of Spain live in a delightful state of doubt and uncertainty respecting their pay. Their salaries are generally in arrears, and a case was investigated recently when a man declared he had not received a farthing for seventeen years. He lived solely on the profits accruing from the sale of school books to the children.

Story of a Rough Rider.

New York Dispatch in The Chicago Tribune.

One of the brave rough riders, whose death adds glory to the battle of La Quasian, was Sergeant Marcus Dennison Russell, of Troop G, First United States volunteer cavalry, a native of Troy, N. Y., and well known throughout the state as the "genial colonel," having acquired this title as a member of Governor Hill's staff.

At the time of the civil war Mrs. Russell was Miss Dennison, a beautiful Baltimore heiress. She became a nurse with the confederate army, and while nursing the wounded and dying there fell to her care a union officer. When the war was ended the beautiful army nurse was married to the northern officer.

To their eldest son descended all the martial spirit and reckless bravery combined in the father and mother. About four years ago he met Miss Mary McGavock, of Tennessee. Following in the footsteps of his father, he offered his love to a southern woman. It was accepted and returned.

A few short years of gayety and happiness, and then came war. It was inevitable that Colonel Russell, possessing the spirit of his mother, the bravery of his father and the sympathy of his wife, should advance along his individual line of destiny. That line led to the ranks, and foremost in them, casting his lot with humble fellows and fighting a cruel foe upon Cuban soil, "Colonel" Russell met his death and proved himself worthy his parentage, his state and his country.

Humor on the Beach.

United States District Judge Jackson, of West Virginia, is a hard-working official, but despite this fact the docket of his court at Charleston has grown to huge proportions on account of the dilatory movements of the lawyers. Wednesday last the jurge announced his purpose to clear the docket of all its dead wood, is possible, and at once commenced the work in earnest. The result was the exhibition of more humor than had been witnessed in the judge's court for a long while.

In one case the judge asked a prominent attorney whom he represented, and the reply was: "I don't remember; some one who wanted to cllect money, I am sure."

This case was stricken from the docket.

In another case the judge inquired: "Is there anything left in this case that the lawyers haven't got?" A response quickly came: "Yes, sir, there is, and they should be allowed a chance to get it." Stricken from the docket.

In another case the judge remarked to an attorney that he seemed to have inherited it, to which the lawyer replied that he "was willing the renounce the inheritance." "He wants to escape the inheritance tax," said another attorney, sotto voce. There was another case in which all the parties to the suit had "gun up." These are put samples. The docket was largely reduced. From The Baltimore Sun.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

At the request of many friends throughout the city, I will allow the use of my name as a candidate for councilman from the second ward, and if elected, pledge myself to do my whole duty to the whole city.

J. J. MADDOX.

June 29, 1898

For Alderman.

I respectfully announce myself as candidate for alderman from north side.

7-2-tf GEO. P. HOWARD.

The many friends of Mr. W. E. Adamson hereby announce his name as a candidate for alderman from the south side at the coming democratic primary, October 5th. tf

FOR COUNCILMAN

Fourth Ward.

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for councilman for fourth ward.

JOHN S. PARKS.

For City Sexton.

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for city sexton. W. H. BETTIE.

City Treasurer.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for city treasurer, and solicit the support of my friends for the first time.

THOMAS J. PEEPLES.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for re-election as city treasurer, subject to primary October 5th, and respectfully solicit the support of my friends.

JOSEPH T. ORME.

PROFESSIONAL CARD.

B. R. Padgett. H. I. Padgett.
B. R. PADGETT & SON,
Plans and estimates furnished for buildings of every description; 16 years in Atlanta.
425 Electric building.

L. D. TEACKLE QUINBY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
532-540 Equitable. Phone 1227. Atlanta, Ga.

R. T. Dorsey, P. H. Brewster, Albert Howell.
DORSEY, BREWSTER & HOWELL,
LAWYERS,
Offices—1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Lowe building.

MAKE PERFECT MEN!



DO NOT DESPAIR!

Do Not Suffer Longer! The joys and ambitions of life can be restored to you. The most worst cases of Nervous Debility are absolutely cured by PERFECTO TABLETS. Give prompt relief to insomnia, failing memory and the wasting drain of vital powers incurred by indiscretions or excesses of early years. Impart vigor and potency to every function. Brace up the system. Give bloom to the cheeks and lustre to the eyes of young or old. One 50c box renews vital energy; 6 boxes at $2.50 a complete guaranteed cure or money refunded. Can be carried in vest pocket. Sold everywhere or mailed in plain wrapper on receipt of price by THE PERFECTO CO., Caxton Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

50 CENTS

For Sale in Atlanta, Ga., by Jacobs' Pharmacy.

TENTH EXCURSION

.....TO.....

CHARLESTON, S. C.

JULY 9th.

Fare, Including Boat Ride on Ocean

$2.95.

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GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, June 8, 1898.—Charles F. Benson, executor of will of Rebecca Hart, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in September next, why said executor should not be discharged from said trust.

W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

June 9 2m thr

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MANY MEMBERS WILL COME HERE

The Sons of Veterans Will Have a Big Reunion.

SOME INFORMATION IS SOUGHT

Letters of Inquiry Are Received Almost Every Day.

BADGES TO BE HERE EARLY NEXT WEEK

Arrangements Are Now Being Perfected for the Big Reunion and Committee Is Kept Busy.

MR. JOSEPH PELHAM, who is in charge of the headquarters of the Sons of Confederate Veterans in this city, has been kept busy during the past few days answering letters from all portions of the south in reference to the coming reunion of the members of that order and it is thought that a large crowd of young men will be here from every southern state.

They will bring sponsors from every camp, and these young ladies will greatly add to the convention. The sponsors will not be admitted to the floor of the convention during the sessions of the order, but they will be the recipients of many courtesies and a number of entertainments will be given in their honor.

To all of the letters he has received relating to the reunion Mr. Pelham has made reply, giving the details connected with the gathering of the young men. Mr. Pelham stated yesterday that he was certain that the reunion of Sons of Veterans this year would be the largest ever held by that organization, and he added that there was more enthusiasm at present among members than there has ever been before in the history of the order.

There are at present 100 camps on the muster roll of the order, which is an increase of sixty-three since the last reunion. Between twenty and thirty camps are now in the process of formation and it is probable that when the time for the reunion arrives the number of camps represented in this city will be 150.

One delegate is allowed to the convention for every twenty members in a camp and one additional delegate will come for every fraction of ten or more members, provided the camps having these additional delegates are entitled to at least two regular delegates in the convention.

The sessions of the reunion will be held in the hall of the house of representatives at the state capitol and General Robert A. Smyth, commander-in-chief of the Sons of Veterans, will preside. The first session will be convened at 2:30 o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday, July 20th. At this meeting delegates will present credentials and rights to seats in the convention will be determined.

During this opening session the address of welcome and other speeches of a similar character will be delivered and it is expected that a number of excellent addresses will be made.

On the two following days of the convention two sessions will be held each day, one at 9 o'clock in the morning and the other at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon. Saturday no session will be held, as the members of the order with the sponsors will devote that day to viewing points of interest in the city.

The official badges of the order for use in the reunion are expected to arrive during the early part of next week. The badges were to have arrived during the latter part of this week, but Mr. Pelham has been notified that the makers desire more time in which to complete their work.

It is desired that as soon as the badges arrive all Sons of Veterans in the city, especially those who are members of the two local camps, call at the local headquarters of the order, 12 Wall street, and obtain badges. The object in this is to have the members wear their badges several days before the reunion in order to fully advise the people of the coming of the Sons of Veterans. General Smyth is expected to arrive several days before the reunion and he will be royally entertained by members of the two local camps.

THE INSURANCE FIELD.

President Gay and Secretary Fleming, of the Southeastern Tariff Association, have returned from the protracted meeting at New Orleans. The executive committee had a long stay, but when they adjourned everybody said that the situation was lovely.

Captain Thomas Peters, of the Greenwich, came back before the others returned. His company had been getting three or four times as much business as some of the others, and they had their opinions about it. It was decided that a state manager at New Orleans must not do a local business. This caused at least one resignation of a manager, who preferred to be local agent.

A local board was organized. Everybody took the oath of allegiance, and it was resolved that all the troubles were over.

New Orleans has been in a state of eruption for a long time, but now the crater has been chinked, and the local board has been designated to sit on it.

President Gay is figuring on getting away tonight on a trip to Texas.

The local agents who broke up the $200 city license are feeling good to the extent of $150 per agent. Each agency is that much to the good.

A bill is pending before the Louisiana legislature requiring assessment companies to print certain words in their policies to distinguish them from other insurance companies. The bill has been reported without recommendation. This measure is similar to one which was passed by the general assembly of Georgia at the last session.

An anti-trust bill is also pending in the Loiusiana legislature.

Representative Hill, of Connecticut, has introduced in congress a bill authorizing the United States to insure the lives of their sailors and soldiers. The United States is to be the beneficiary under the bill, the government paying the premium. The idea is for the government to get something to compensate for the pension money which it has to pay.

Change of Schedules on Southern Railway.

Effective July 6th, Southern railway train No. 14 leaving Atlanta formerly at 8:20 p. m., will be changed to leave Atlanta at 11:55 p. m., arriving Macon 2:05 a. m., Everett 7:25 a. m., Brunswick 8:30 a. m., Jacksonville 9:40 a. m., Tampa 5:50 p. m. Returning, leave Tampa 8 a. m., Jacksonville 6:50 p. m., Brunswick 8 p. m., Everett 9:05 p. m., Macon 2:05 p. m., arrive Atlanta 4:15 a. m.

This train will leave Atlanta at 4:20 a. m., arrive Rome 6:30 a. m., Dalton 7:22 a. m., Chattanooga 8:40 a. m., Cincinnati 7:30 p. m.

There will be no night train between Atlanta and Chattanooga, but Pullman sleeping car will be placed in union depot for the reception of passengers at 10 p. m., this sleeper being carried to Chattanooga on train leaving at 4:10 a. m.

Also local Pullman sleeper to Brunswick will be ready for passengers at 10 p. m.

John M. Miller & Co., 39 Marietta St.
Blank books, school books and all kinds of stationery.

WHO MUST PAY THE TAX?

A Question Is Put to the State Railroad Commission.

ITS JURISDICTION IN DOUBT

The Telegraph and Express Companies Make Their Patrons Furnish the Stamps.

The question of who should pay the revenue tax on telegraph messages and express packages has been brought before the state railroad commission for decision.

The matter came up yesterday in a letter from Mr. O. H. Arnold, Jr., of Machen, Ga. He notified the commission that the agent of the telegraph and express companies had required him to affix the stamps, and he desired to know if the companies could not be made to do it. The question was referred to Judge Spencer Atkinson.

Congress did not say who should pay the taxes, being concerned only in getting the money for the government and leaving the settlement of who must pay the tax to the parties concerned. As has been stated before in The Constitution, the railroad companies throughout the country decided to furnish the stamps for their business and not charge their patrons. Some of the lawyers for the railroad companies, however, took the position that it was not obligatory upon the roads.

How a state railroad commission can take jurisdiction of the matter is not clear. The railroads do not add the amount of the tax to the freight; neither do the express nor telegraph companies advance their rates, but simply require their patrons to supply the stamps.

In the case of proprietary articles, some druggists are adding the price of the stamps to the articles sold, while in other cases the price remains the same. Half of the life insurance companies pay the stamp tax on policies themselves and the other half make their patrons pay for the stamps.

The railroad commission will make a ruling on Mr. Arnold's question in a day or two.

Roads to the Klondike.

Rails and an engine have been shipped from Seattle for the narrow gauge road which is being built over White Pass to Skaguay. By next year there will be a railroad into the Klondike and the trip will be made in a few days, whereas now it takes a month or two.

A line is also being surveyed from near the mouth of the Yukon river into the interior to cut off several hundred miles which the boats have to make in going round a long bend in the river.

Charge According to Color.

Talk about high rates and discrimination, America knows nothing about either compared with the interior of Africa. A railroad has recently been completed up the Congo, where a white man has to pay 40 cents a mile passenger fare, while a native black pays only 4 cents a mile.

The explanation is that there are very few white men and they have the money, while the blacks have very little.

The freight rate for the through haul, 240 miles, is $8.60 per 100 pounds, or 71 cents per ton per mile.

Trains do not run at night on this line. Passengers have to stop over at a station along the road. There are three trains a week to carry passengers and they take two days to make the trip each way.

Six After His Office.

Railroad Commissioner Thomas, of South Carolina, is a candidate for re-election and he has six opponents. They divide time in their joint debates and Thomas has only five minutes in which to reply to all his opponents. One of his reform friends says that if Thomas has done anything during his term of office that he should not have done the other candidates have not the intelligence and information to show it up.

Railway Notes.

The Pullman palace cars which were exhibited at the Cotton States exposition in Atlanta in 1855, and afterwards at Nashville, are at the Omaha exposition this year. They were built for the world's fair and were exhibited there first.

The Baltimore and Ohio is using electric fans in the sleeping cars on its system.

Mr. George Allen, of the Atlanta and West Point, has returned from a trip to Boston.

Mr. R. H. Tate, general agent of the Seaboard Air-Line of New Orleans, was here yesterday on his way to western North Carolina.

George W. Stevens has been appointed purchasing agent of the Mobile and Ohio, with headquarters at Mobile. Mr. Stevens will be remembered as formerly purchasing agent and superintendent of car service of the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific at Cincinnati, and also purchasing agent of the entire Queen and Crescent system.

Wesley Merritt has been appointed division freight agent of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway, with headquarters at Chanute, Kan.

The appointment is announced of Daniel W. Johnston as general agent of the freight department of the Union Pacific, vice J. H. Lothrop, transferred. Mr. Johnston's office will be at Cleveland, O.

The Tennessee Central Railroad Company has filed a mortgage to secure $5,000,000 of 5 per cent fifty year gold bonds to the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, of St. Louis, as trustee. Jere Baxter is president and W. E. Eastman secretary of the railroad company. President Baxter is quoted as saying that the work is progressing well on the east Tennessee end of the line. The road is projected to run from near Kingston, on the west bank of the Clinch river, via Knoxville and Nashville, to Clarksville, a distance of about 250 miles. In 1897 the line was about completed from Lebanon to Standing Stone, about twenty-seven miles.

The Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad recently received $1,600 conscience money. It was paid to an officer of the road by a Jesuit priest, who is said to have received it at the confessional.

Statistics of the electric railroads in operation in Europe at the beginning of 1898 show 204 different lines, whose aggregate length was 1,422 miles, against 150 lines and 906 miles at the beginning of 1897. The power stations developed a performance of 68,106 K. W., and the lines had 4,514 motor cars. Very nearly one-half of the mileage was in Germany, and 2,493 of the motor cars. France follows with 246 miles of road and 664 cars, while Great Britain, which stood next, had but ninety-eight miles of electric railroad, and 269 motor cars, leaving but 371 miles and 1,105 cars for all the rest of Europe.

CHAUTAUQUA LAKE, N. Y.

1,400 Feet Above the Sea, on Erie Railroad.

The most charming resort on the American continent; always cool, no malaria. The Erie railroad is the only direct route from Cincinnati; no change of cars; two trains every day from Cincinnati; 7:45 a. m. and 6.25 p. m. In purchasing round trip tickets be sure the ticket agent furnishes the same reading over the "Erie railroad" from Cincinnati. Round trip tickets from Atlanta and this territory now on sale at reduced rates good for return to October 31st. Also beautiful souvenir Chautauqua folder can be had free on application to agents of Western and Atlantic railroad and Southern railroad in Atlanta, or write H. C. Holabird, general agent Erie railroad, at Cincinnati, for one and further particulars.

ENJOY THE COOL OCEAN BREEZES AND DELIGHTFUL SURF BATH AT TYBEE ISLAND. GO WITH THE RETAIL GROCERS' EXCURSION SATURDAY NIGHT, JULY 9TH, VIA CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILWAY COMPANY. ROUND TRIP RATE $3.50.

MUNYON'S PATIENTS TESTIFY.
They Gladly Tell of Their Restoration to Health.



D. L. F. Walker, Virginia Advertising Co., 710 E. Main street, Richmond, Va., says: "Munyon's Headache Cure acts promptly in all forms of headache. Experience taught me this."
Mr. E. D. Ammerman, 212 Hull street, Montgomery, Ala., says: "Have used Munyon's Diarrhœa and Rheumatism Cures with excellent results. I can recommend Munyon's Remedies."
Mrs. J. T. Barton, Clarketon, Ark., says: "Have used Munyon's Dyspepsia and Neuralgia Cures with most satisfactory results. Munyon is my doctor."
Mrs. R. N. Fry, St. Elmo, Tenn., says: "Husband was afflicted with stomach trouble for four years. He could not eat. Was fast approaching the grave. Munyon's Remedies cured him."
W. M. White, 610 St. Mary street, San Antonio, Tex., says: "Suffered with catarrh for seven years. Munyon's Catarrh Cure and Tablets did wonders for me. Can heartily recommend them."
Guide to Health and medical advice absolutely free. Prof. Munyon, 1505 Arch st., Philadelphia.

WRIT OF LUNACY FOR POOR RISSE

Will Be Taken Before the Ordinary This Afternoon.

WHAT SAM JONES WROTE HIM

One of Risse's Curious Letters Which He Wrote Mr. Jones.

RISSE'S BELIEF IN PERSECUTION UNSHAKEN

He Wishes All His Thirty-One Epistles Published—Didn't Like His Picture.

RISSE, the alleged paranoiac, who thinks Sam Jones is his persecutor, will be tried on a writ of lunacy this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The writ will be taken out by City Detective Hewitt.

Risse spent yesterday looking over copies of his thirty-one letters which he wrote to Mr. Jones during the past two years. He requested that one of his letters and one of Sam Jones's be printed.

Several of Risse's children called to see him yesterday and his wife was with him for quite a while. He told them he was perfectly resigned, but that Sam Jones was the cause of it all, and would be made to suffer.

Risse asked that the following letter from Mr. Jones be published, with his reply subjoined:

What Sam Jones Wrote.

"Cartersville, Ga., July 15, 1896.—Mr. J. F. W. Risse, Atlanta, Ga. Dear Sir: I have yours of July 6th, which came to me by registered mail, in which you speak of former letters, and so on. I remember nothing about any former letters or their contents. I don't know what you are writing about. I don't know what ails you. I know one thing: You are violating the laws of the United States by sending through the mails such letters as this, in which you talk about rascals, meanness and all such as that. I don't know what you are after, nor what you are writing about. I suppose it would be a good idea for you to cut loose through the press, as you say. You speak of the Risse scandal, and so on. If you can write me an intelligent letter and have anything to say, do so. If not, do not bother me any more. Very truly yours, SAM P. JONES."

Risse's Reply.

"Atlanta, Ga., July 1, 1896.—Rev. Sam P. Jones, Cartersville, Ga. Dear Sir: Your favor from 15th at hand. The requested remark of an intelligent letter I be obliged to express, and have much of it to say. 'I not believe that what you say of not having received former letters, and nothing to know about the Risse scandal. I call untrue.

"You cannot deny the hot and sweating work you did in the April days of Atlanta trotted pavements as suburbs and abroad inquires. I never took a word back of my sayings in my live. I never had the intention to bother anybody, but a shameful treatment as I have received of you is not to endure and ask unquestionable justification.

"Having plenty of evidence at hand and demand rectification very shortly. And if you not do so, I will not cut loose to make efforts through the press concerning complaints and justification. Respectfully,

"J. F. W. RISSE."

These two letters will give some idea of the nature of the strange correspondence which Risse kept up with the evangelist, and all the time Mr. Jones had not an idea what Risse meant or what, as he expressed it, "ailed him."

His Belief Still Unshaken.

Risse's belief is still unshaken about Mr. Jones being his persecutor, and if he is really what is called a paranoiac, a victim of delusional insanity, he will carry that belief with him to his grave, as medical experts all agree that that kind of insanity is incurable.

It may be, however, after all, that poor Risse is not crazy, but has an honest belief that Mr. Jones has been seeking to injure him, and that this belief was the creation of practical jokers, who have been telling him for two or three years that Sam Jones was after him.

The lunacy trial this afternoon will be a very interesting affair. There will be several doctors present to testify and it is probable that there will be some scientific experiments on Risse.

A FIREMAN SHOOTS HIMSELF.

Reuben Gaines Accidentally Wounds Himself with a Pistol.

Yesterday morning Fireman Reuben Gaines accidentally shot himself in the head with a pistol while he was attempting to take the weapon from his vest pocket.

The accident occurred at the fireman's home, No. 386 Luckie street. The pistol was short and had turned in his pocket, the muzzle being up when he tried to draw it.

It was thought that Gaines was fatally wounded, but it is now believed he will recover. He belongs to fire company No. 2.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

BLANKINSHIP—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Blankinship are invited to attend the funeral of their infant son, Orie, at 9 o'clock a. m. today, from the residence, No. 256 Davis street. The following gentlemen will act as pallbearers: O. S. Nunnally, E. O. Miles, W. R. McDuffie and William Dudley. Interment at Casey cemetery.

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Summer Excursion Tickets Now on Sale
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All the comforts of a modern hotel. Unexcelled table. Tickets include meals and berth aboard ship.
Atlanta to New York and return, $37.50, thirty day tickets; $40.50 tickets limited October 31st.
Atlanta to Boston and return, $42.30, tickets limited October 31st.
For reservations, sailing dates and further information apply to nearest railway agent or
James Freeman, C. T. and P. A.; A. Howell, U. T. A.; S. B. Webb, T. P. A.; D. W. Appler, C. A., Atlanta, Ga.; J. C. Hatle, G. P. A.; E. H. Hinton, T. M., Savannah, Ga.
jan 28 6m fri sun tues fri

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I have a great bargain in some choice rent-paying property in fourth ward. Four new houses, total rent $52.00 per month, can be bought for $2,500. How is this for a snap

A beautiful Washington street residence can be bought for less than the value of the lot. Every convenience, beautiful lot in best part of the street.

I want a good tenant for a modern 8-room house on Forrest avenue, and 8-room house in a few feet of Peachtree. Houses of this character are in demand, and if you want one, come early.
G. W. ADAIR.

THE WEATHER

Weather Bureau, Atlanta, Ga., July 7, 1898.—8 p. m.—The low pressure area is still on the eastern slope of the Rockies, while the high has fallen south to Florida.

Except in the northeast, cloudy skies generally prevail. With the exception of Kansas City, which reports a rainfall of 1.90 inches, the rains have been confined to the Atlantic and gulf coast states. New Orleans reports 1.24 inches.

Over the northern half of the map the temperature has risen, while elsewhere it has remained about stationary.

The forecast for Friday is showers and thunderstorms.

Local Report for Yesterday.

Daily mean temperature	77
Daily normal temperature	78
Highest temperature	82
Lowest temperature	72
Total rainfall during 12 hours	.05
Deficiency of precipitation	.14.35

General Weather Report.

Daily report of the weather at selected stations as shown by observations taken at 8 p. m. July 7, 1898:

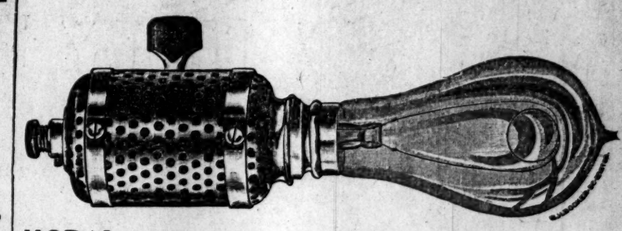
STATIONS.	Temperature at 8 p. m.	Maximum Temperature.	Precipitation, inches.
New York, clear	68	74	.00
Savannah, raining	74	90	.36
Norfolk, clear	72	76	.00
Charlotte, cloudy	74	78	.38
Raleigh, cloudy	76	78	T
Wilmington, raining	74	80	.34
Charleston, cloudy	82	88	.01
Augusta, cloudy	74	86	.04
Jacksonville, cloudy	76	92	.04
Atlanta, cloudy	76	82	.04
Tampa, partly cloudy	78	90	.00
Pensacola, partly cloudy	82	86	.06
Montgomery, cloudy	76	88	.42
Vicksburg, cloudy	88	92	.00
New Orleans, partly cldy.	82	88	1.24
Palestine, cloudy	86	90	.00
Galveston, cloudy	82	86	.00
Corpus Christi, clear	84	86	.00
Buffalo, clear	80	82	.00
Detroit, clear	82	88	.00
Chicago, clear	84	86	.00
Memphis, partly cloudy	88	92	.00
Chattanooga, cloudy	80	86	.00
Knoxville, partly cloudy	82	90	.00
Cincinnati, clear	88	92	.00
St. Paul, partly cloudy	84	86	.00
St. Louis, cloudy	6	76	1.90
Kansas City, cloudy	80	86	.00
Omaha, clear	84	84	.00
Huron, cloudy	78	86	.00
Rapid City, clear	50	92	T
North Platte, cloudy	80	90	.00
Dodge City, partly cloudy.	86	94	.00
Abilene, clear	92	94	.00

J. B. MARBURY,
Local Forecast Official.

Quick Schedules to Florida.

The Central of Georgia has recently inaugurated a new fast summer schedule, Chattanooga to Tampa, with through Pullman sleeping car accommodation; leaving Atlanta 7:50 p. m. daily, arriving Tampa 12:55 following afternoon. Only seventeen hours and five minutes. Through sleeper on same train to Jacksonville, Fla. For further information, apply to 16 Wall street, or union depot, Atlanta, Ga. 7-8-3t eod

The maidens now are kicking at the incandescent lights,
Because they spoil the sweetness of the weekly sparking nights;
They say they are a nuisance and "had really ought to go,
Because, you see, they can't be turned away down low."



MORAL: USE
Brunt Regulating Sockets.
FOR FULL INFORMATION AND PRICES ADDRESS,
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Southern Rubber Stamp and Stencil Works. Rubber stamp Seal and Stencil Dealers, Ink Pads, etc. Send for catalogue. 21 South Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

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No. 3 N. Broad street	65 00
No. 30 S. Pryor street, 4 floors and basement; cheap.	82
No. 163 Merritts street	15 00
No. 231 Fulton street, dwelling and store	12 50
No. 51 Magnolia street, coal yard	25 00
HOUSES.	
No. 155 Whitehall street, 8 rooms	30 00
No. 49 E. Georgia avenue, 10 rooms	37 50
450 Courtland avenue, 7 rooms	20 00
202 S. Forsyth street, 8 rooms	30 00
277 Washington street, 12 rooms	55 00
No. 43 Courtland ave., 7 rooms	25 00
No. 162 Loyd street, 8 rooms	25 00

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Offices at 7½ North Broad street, in the Emery-Steiner block, at your own price.
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$1,800—Nice cottage home on paved street and car line; a big bargain; north side.
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